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1988 ANNUAL REPORT

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

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Edited by: Anne P. Stygles

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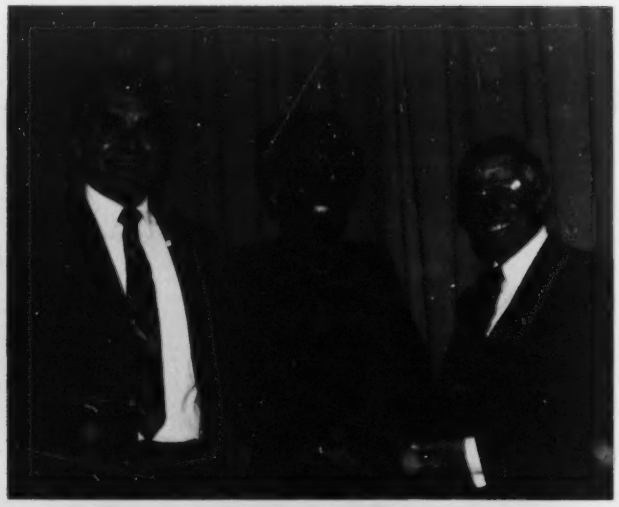
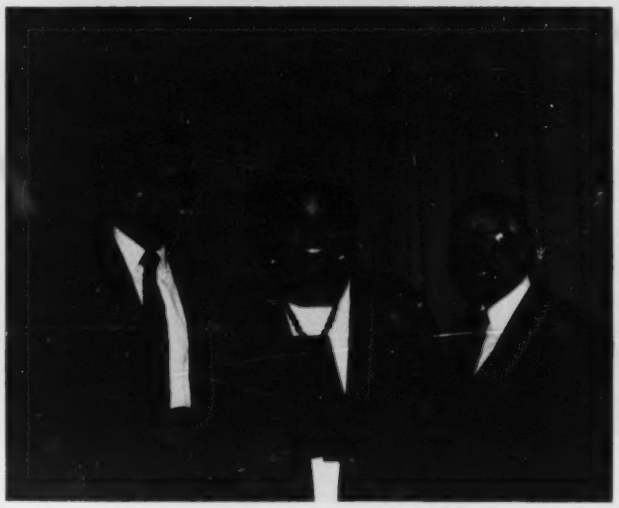
EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION PROGRAM





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District of Columbia Courts
500 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20001

Larry P. Polansky
Executive Officer

TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

When I was sworn as Executive Officer of the District of Columbia Courts on January 2, 1979, a framework had already been established, by the Act of 1971, for the District of Columbia Court System to become a model for the nation. During the ten years that I have served the District of Columbia Courts as the Executive Officer, I have participated in and witnessed many accomplishments and notable progress toward that goal despite fiscal and other resource constraints that have placed obstacles in the path of the total realization of that vision.

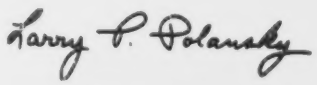
With optimism and energy, the District of Columbia Courts have faced increasing workloads, additional legislated responsibility and endless emergency situations, and despite these challenges, have undertaken and implemented many long-range projects with far-reaching results. These programs include: employee training programs; seminars designed for judicial, administrative and managerial education; the development of a legislative program which has had considerable success in creating operational improvements and effectiveness (e.g.: seven additional judges; improved judicial salaries and survivor benefits; hearing commissioners; jury reform); improved budgeting and accounting procedures; improved lines of communication, through regular monthly staff meetings attended by the Clerks of Court and Division Heads; an in-house publication — *The Communicator;* publication of an Annual Report that meets major criteria set forth by the National Center for State Courts and has been emulated by numerous courts around the country; modernization of data processing applications and facilities; introduction of word processing and personal computers; implementation of state-of-the-art micrographic systems; acquisition of automated legal research capability; development of a state-of-the-art, award-winning, Social Services Report Production Center; nurturing of another national award-winner, the Courts' Central Sound Recording Unit; improvement of security measures; significant facility improvements through Capital planning and budgeting; formal personnel policies and procedures; establishment of a Public Information Center; and special attention to the needs of Spanish-speaking and physically handicapped persons.

Many projects specifically directed at improved case-flow and management of operations have been successfully initiated: a court delay reduction program and a weighted caseload study; the documentation of operating procedures and issuance of manuals; a Superior Court Benchbook; a court reporting handbook and rules; automated docketing; a criminal case courtroom availability system; civil case file control and management system; designation of presiding judges concerned with the administration of the individual divisions; appointment of hearing commissioners for criminal matters; civil arbitration, mediation and settlement programs; improved jury management and initiation of the "One Trial/One Day" jury system.

I can take no personal credit for all of this, for it has been only through the dedicated efforts of the Chief Judges and Associate Judges of both Courts, the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration, and our

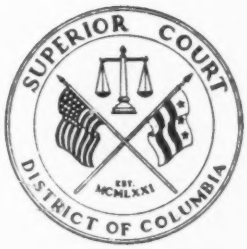
hardworking non-judicial staff, that our organization has evolved into a modern, urban court system of the highest quality. I am proud to have been a part of the District of Columbia Courts' team while all of these creative and exciting challenges were being pursued.

It is with this pride in the achievements of the past ten years, and the vision of the need for continued progress, that this 1988 Annual Report, my tenth and last report as Executive Officer of the District of Columbia Courts, is transmitted to the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration, under the provisions of D.C. Code Sections 11-1701(c)(2) and 1745(a). I am confident that the District of Columbia Courts will continue to lead the nation in innovation and improvement.



Larry P. Polansky
Executive Officer
District of Columbia Courts

COURT SYSTEM



JOINT COMMITTEE ON JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Chair
Chief Judge Judith W. Rogers
District of Columbia Court of Appeals

Chief Judge Fred B. Ugast
Superior Court of the
District of Columbia

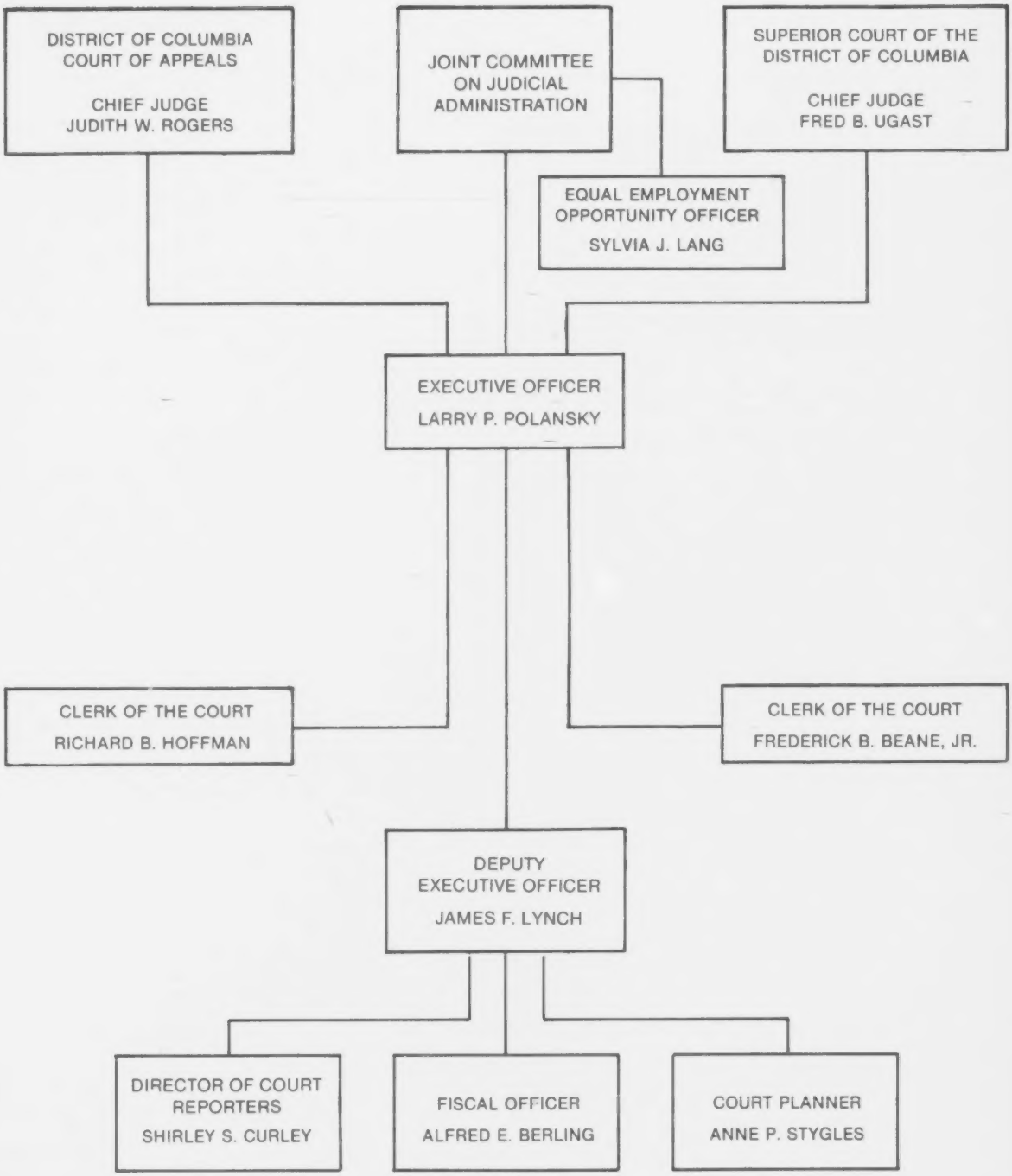
Judge John A. Terry
District of Columbia
Court of Appeals

Judge George Herbert Goodrich
Superior Court of the
District of Columbia

Judge Reggie B. Walton
Superior Court of the
District of Columbia

Larry P. Polansky
Executive Officer
District of Columbia Courts

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS
ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS
ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

The District of Columbia Courts, consisting of the Court of Appeals and the Superior Court, constitute the Judicial Branch of the District Government and are separate and distinct from the Executive and Legislative Branches.

The organization and operation of the District of Columbia Courts, a completely unified court system, are described in detail in the "District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970." The purview of the respective courts, the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration and the Executive Officer, may be summarized as follows.

Under statute, responsibility for the administrative activity of the District of Columbia Court System is vested in the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration which consists of: Chief Judge, Court of Appeals (Chair); Chief Judge, Superior Court; one Associate Judge, Court of Appeals; and, two Associate Judges, Superior Court. The Executive Officer serves as Secretary to the Joint Committee.

The Executive Officer administratively manages the District of Columbia Court System, as authorized by the "District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970," and in accordance with the policies of the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration and the Chief Judges in their respective courts.

The highest court of the District of Columbia is the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, and final judgments and decrees of the Court of Appeals are reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States in accordance with Section 1257 of Title 28, United States Code.

As the equivalent of a state supreme court, the responsibilities of the Court of Appeals include:

Review of all appeals from the Superior Court.

Review of orders of District of Columbia administrative agencies.

Management of admissions and grievances associated with membership in the District of Columbia Bar.

Review and approval of proposed Superior Court Rules which would modify either the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

Establishment of the Committee on the Unauthorized Practice of Law and Client Security Fund.

In addition, the Chief Judge of the D.C. Court of Appeals serves as Chair of the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration and the Judicial Planning Committee.

The Superior Court is the court of general jurisdiction over virtually all local legal matters and is the only fully-unified tribunal in the country, both in terms of jurisdiction and with respect to designating a single class of judges at the trial level. That is, this Court consists of divisions which provide for all local litigation functions—criminal, civil, juvenile, domestic relations, probate, tax, landlord and tenant, traffic and other functions which are, in other jurisdictions, spread among several courts operating on municipal, county and state levels. Judges of the Superior Court rotate on a scheduled basis as follows:

Civil Division: Jurisdiction over any civil action or other matter, at law or in equity, brought in the District of Columbia, regardless of the amount in controversy, rests with the Superior Court.

Criminal Division: The Criminal Division is responsible for processing persons charged with crimes in the District of Columbia.

Family Division: The Family Division of the Superior Court embraces the jurisdiction exercised by the former Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia and the Domestic Relations Branch of the former D.C. Court of General Sessions. In addition, the Marriage Bureau

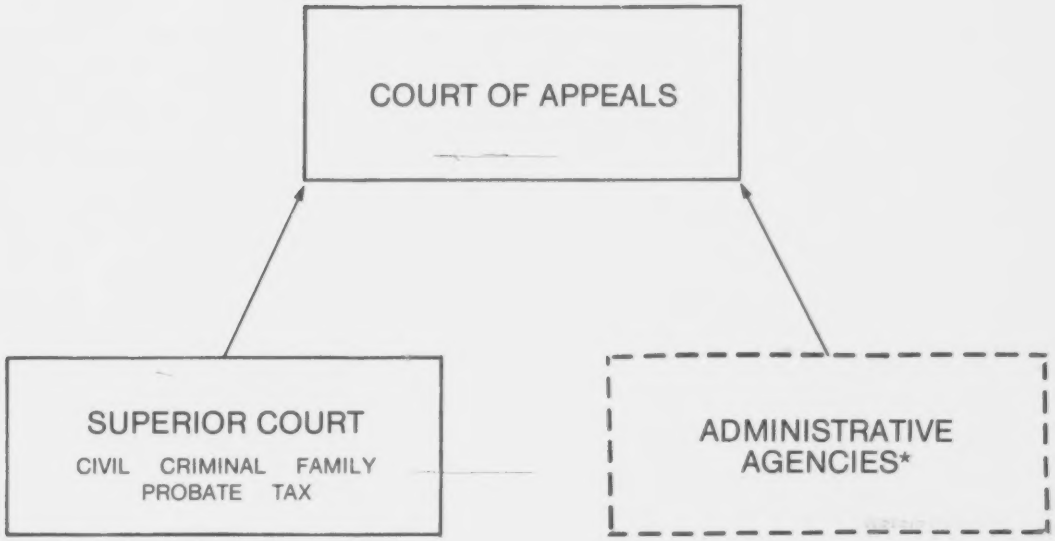
processes marriage license applications, issues marriage licenses, and ministers' licenses.

Probate Division: The Office of Register of Wills supervises and controls the administration of all decedents' estates in the District of Columbia, as well as guardianship estates of all minor children in the District of Columbia.

Tax Office: All tax cases (both civil and criminal) brought by or against the District of Columbia are filed in the Tax Office of the Special Operations Division of the Superior Court.

The *Social Services Division* provides the Superior Court with social and rehabilitative services required for its clients. It is also responsible for providing social information and recommendations to assist the Court in making individualized decisions in all phases of the adjudicative process.

ROUTE OF APPEALS



*Also, certain "contested cases" arising from decisions of the Office of the Mayor.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS
FINANCIAL DATA

The budget for the District of Columbia Courts is submitted by the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration through the Mayor and the Council of the District of Columbia to the President and to the United States Congress. The Mayor and the Council are authorized to provide comments and recommendations on the proposed budget, but are statutorily prohibited from changing the Joint Committee's appropriation request. The President and Congress determine the final budget level and composition for the District of Columbia.

TABLE 1
BUDGET OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

	FY 1988		FY 1989	
	Authorized Positions	**Actual Expenditures**	Authorized Positions	Appropriations
Court of Appeals	**81**	**$ 4,057,000**	81	$ 4,398,000
Superior Court	**1,137**	**50,806,000**	1,173	54,646,000
Court System	**72**	**18,522,000**	80	20,080,000
Total	**1,290**	**$73,385,000**	1,334	$79,124,000

EXHIBIT I: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OPERATING BUDGET FY 1989*

GOVERNMENTAL DIRECTION & SUPPORT	HUMAN SUPPORT SERVICES	PUBLIC EDUCATION SYSTEM	PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	OTHER
$367 million	$745 million	$624 million	$734 million	$573 million
12%	24.5%	20.5%	24%	19%

TOTAL APPROPRIATION = $3,043,599

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS =

$82 million

2.7%

Source: Volume I District of Columbia FY 1990 Supporting Schedules.

TABLE 2
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS CASH REVENUE[a]

	1987	1988
Court of Appeals Fees	$ 896,932	**$1,425,223**
Superior Court Fees		
Civil Division		
Civil Actions	$ 851,902	**$ 935,613**
Small Claims		**196,114**
Landlord and Tenant	1,052,398	**1,048,633**
Family Division	180,478	**180,370**
Marriage Bureau	116,574	**114,598**
Tax Office	11,121	**6,942**
Probate Division	756,711	**815,015**
Total Superior Court Fees	$3,165,623	**$3,297,285**
Superior Court Fines and Forfeitures		
Criminal Division		
District of Columbia Offenses	$ 439,901	**357,173**
United States Offenses	310,930	**324,515**
Traffic	582,740	**721,897**
Total Fines and Forfeitures	$1,333,571	**$1,403,585**
Superior Court—Other Revenues, Interest and Unclaimed Deposits	$ 791,419	**$ 358,980**
Court System		
Court Reporter Transcript Fees	$ 36,500	**$ 29,000**
Total Revenue to the D.C. General Fund	$6,224,045	**$6,514,073**

[a]All revenues collected by the Courts, monies for services, fees and forfeitures, are transmitted and deposited directly to the District's General Fund.

TABLE 3
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

	1987		1988	
	Receipts	Disbursements	**Receipts**	**Disbursements**
Court of Appeals	$ 896,932	$ 896,932	**$ 1,425,223**	**$ 1,425,223**
Superior Court				
Criminal Division				
Fines and Forfeitures	1,907,933	1,333,571	**2,250,868**	**1,403,585**
Refunds and Transfers	—	458,450	**—**	**829,937**
Total	1,907,933	1,792,021	**2,250,868**	**2,233,522**
Civil Division				
Fees	2,100,739	2,100,739	**2,180,360**	**2,180,360**
Escrow	5,861,067	5,457,600	**4,810,709**	**4,306,320**
Total	7,961,806	7,558,339	**6,991,069**	**6,486,680**
Family Division				
Fees	180,478	180,478	**180,370**	**180,370**
Escrow	18,133,489	18,106,076	**21,445,636**	**21,454,514**
Marriage Bureau—Fees	116,574	116,574	**114,598**	**114,598**
Total	18,430,541	18,403,128	**21,740,604**	**21,749,482**
Tax Office—Fees	11,121	11,121	**6,942**	**6,942**
Probate Division				
Fees	756,711	756,711	**815,015**	**815,015**
Escrow	210,234	210,234	**292,626**	**292,626**
Total	966,945	966,945	**1,107,641**	**1,107,641**
Other Revenue				
Interest Earned	215,563	215,563	**230,740**	**230,740**
Unclaimed Deposits (exceeding two years)	—	575,856	**—**	**128,240**
Total	215,563	791,419	**230,740**	**358,980**
Total Superior Court	$29,493,909	$29,522,973	**$32,327,864**	**$31,943,247**
Court System				
Court Reporter Division—Transcripts	$ 36,500	$ 36,500	**$ 29,000**	**$ 29,000**
Grand Total—District of Columbia Courts	$30,427,341	$30,456,405	**$33,782,087**	**$33,397,470**

EXHIBIT II

COMPARISON OF CJA DISBURSEMENTS AND FUNDING BY SOURCE, FY 1982 - 1989

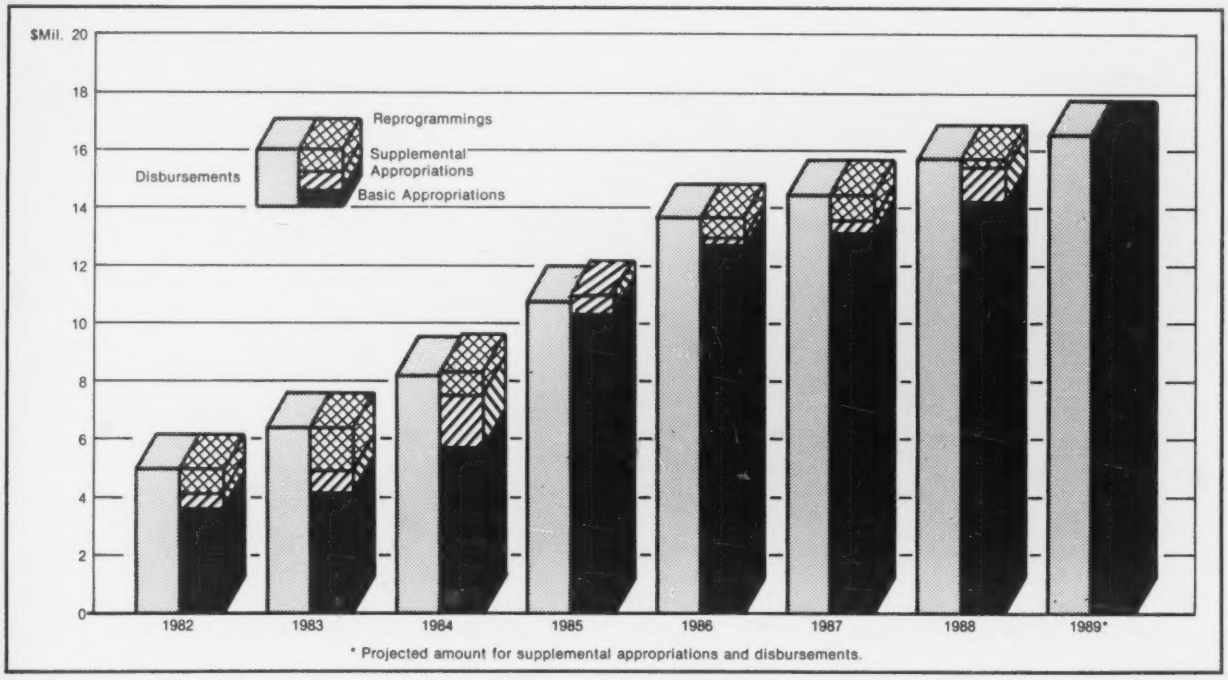
Under the provisions of the Criminal Justice Act (CJA) of 1974, the Courts are required to finance legal representation for adult indigents in criminal cases and for all indigent juveniles charged as delinquent or in need of supervision. Although the Public Defender Service provides some indigent services, the bulk of the appointments are to private attorneys serving under the CJA program. Expenses that must be covered, in addition to legal representation, include investigations, acquisition of transcripts, as well as expert services and other services necessary for an adequate defense.

Exhibit II reflects Criminal Justice Act appropriations and payments for Fiscal Years 1982 through 1989, including projections for disbursements anticipated by the close of FY 1989. It seems clear that a pattern has been established whereby expenditure demands exceed funds originally appropriated, requiring that, each year, measures be taken to obtain supplemental and reprogrammed funding. The ever-mounting cost of operating the CJA program is dramatically illustrated in the accompanying graphic display.

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	**1988**	1989
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	4,980,000	6,354,600	8,188,700	10,854,306	13,661,972	14,498,000	**15,766,600**	16,542,000*
TOTAL FUNDING BY SOURCE	4,980,000	6,354,600	8,190,000	10,862,000	13,661,972	14,498,000	**15,766,600**	16,542,000
Basic Appropriations	3,641,100	4,150,300	5,614,000	10,422,000	12,760,000	13,160,000	**14,213,000**	16,542,000
Supplemental Appropriations	458,500	749,700	1,828,000	440,000	100,000	400,000	**1,265,000**	—
Reprogrammings	880,400	1,454,600	748,000	—	801,972	938,000	**288,600**	—

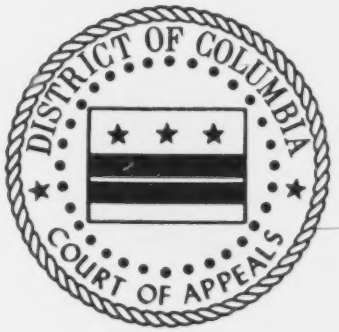
* Projected amount.

COMPARISON OF CJA DISBURSEMENTS AND FUNDING BY SOURCE, FY 1982 - 1989



* Projected amount for supplemental appropriations and disbursements.

COURT OF APPEALS



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS

Chief Judge

Judith W. Rogers

Associate Judges

Julia Cooper Mack
Theodore R. Newman, Jr.
John M. Ferren
James A. Belson
John A. Terry
John M. Steadman
Frank E. Schwelb

Senior Judges

George R. Gallagher
John W. Kern III
Hubert B. Pair[1]
William C. Pryor[2]
Gerard D. Reilly

Retired Judges

Stanley S. Harris
Catherine B. Kelly
J. Walter Yeagley

Clerk of the Court

Richard B. Hoffman

[1]Deceased: June 15, 1988.
[2]Retired: October 31, 1988.

JUDGES
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS

Chief Judge Judith W. Rogers

Julia Cooper Mack

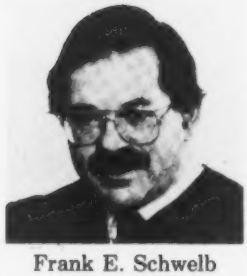
Theodore R. Newman, Jr.

John M. Ferren

James A. Belson

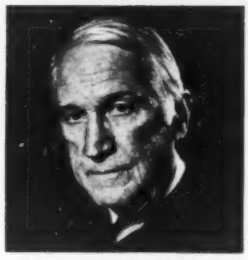
John A. Terry

John M. Steadman



Frank E. Schwelb

SENIOR JUDGES
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS



George R. Gallagher

John W. Kern III

Hubert B. Pair[1]

William C. Pryor[2]

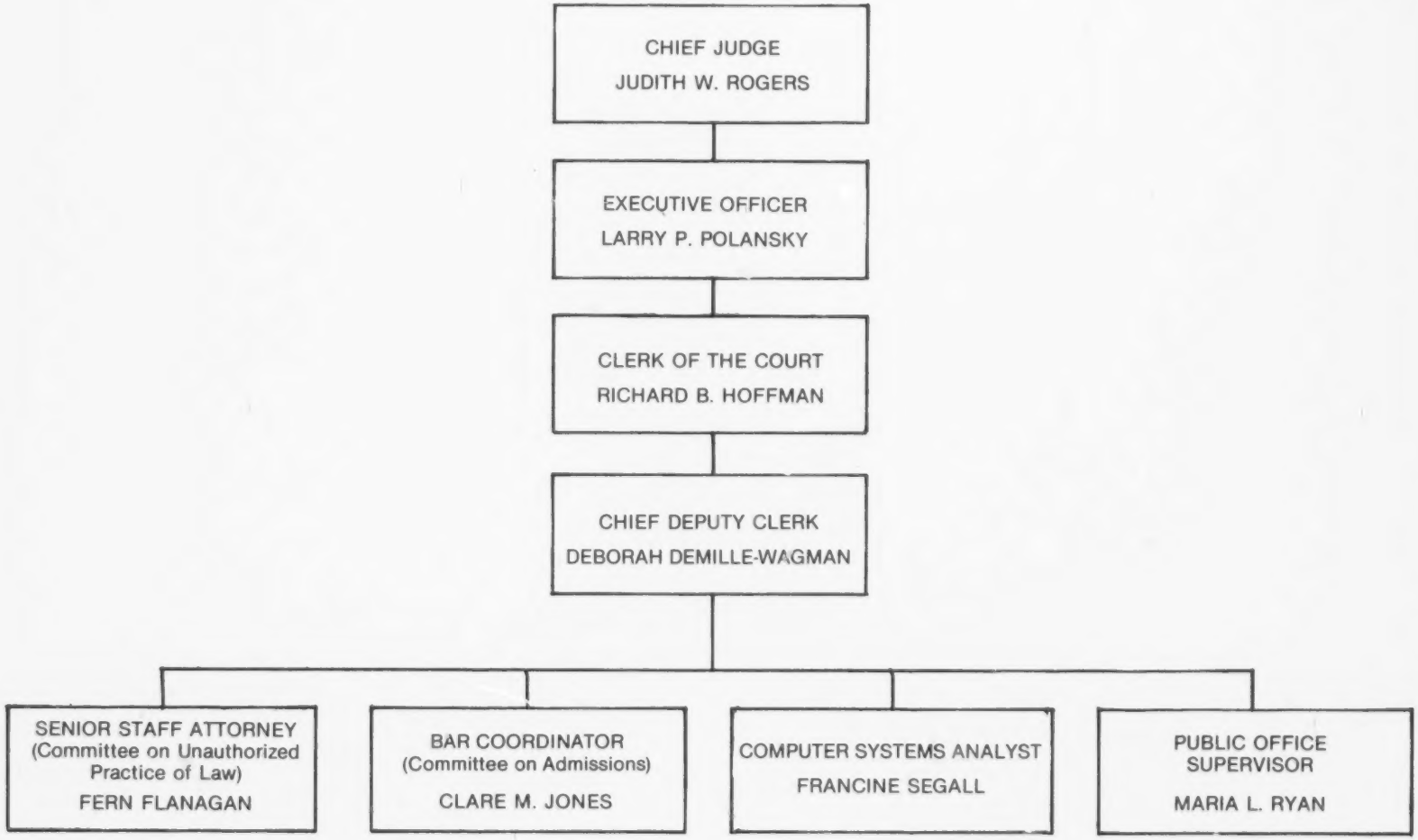
Gerard D. Reilly

Entrance to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals

Photograph by Paul V. Roddy.

[1]Deceased: June 15, 1988.
[2]Retired: October 31, 1988.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS
ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE



REPORT OF
JUDITH W. ROGERS, CHIEF JUDGE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS

The District of Columbia Court System

The demands on the District of Columbia Court System did not abate in 1988. In the District of Columbia Court of Appeals the number of cases filed on appeal increased by 9.2 percent and the Court disposed of 0.1 percent more cases than in the previous year. The Superior Court, compared to 1987, experienced a 4.3 percent decrease in cases coming into the Court but a 14.3 percent increase in case dispositions. Given previous filings and caseloads, these remarkable achievements were possible only because of the dedication to public service demonstrated by the judges, the hearing commissioners, and the staff of the Court System. The financial support provided by the Congress and the support of the Executive and Legislative Branches of the District of Columbia Government were, of course, of vital importance.

To maintain the effective and efficient operation of the Courts in 1988 required a variety of efforts by the several Courts and the Court Executive. These efforts, and the substantive achievements of the Court System, are described in the report of Chief Judge Fred B. Ugast of the Superior Court and in my report on behalf of my predecessor, the Honorable William C. Pryor, who was Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals throughout Fiscal Year 1988.

The District of Columbia Court of Appeals

The District of Columbia Court of Appeals experienced a resumption of the upward trend of cases filed on appeal and disposed of slightly more cases than it had in any previous year. This was accomplished with the assistance of several innovations in the Clerk's Office and in the Office of the Appeals Coordinator. Notwithstanding these efforts, the average time for a case pending on appeal reached an all time high.

To address this critical problem, Chief Judge Pryor, working with Chief Judge Ugast and the Court Reporting Division, oversaw the revision of the Court Reporter Rules with the goal of reducing over a three-year period the amount of time that is required for transcripts to be prepared for cases pending in the Court of Appeals. In addition, a computer system was installed in the Court Reporting Division to enable better monitoring of delays in transcript preparation. As a result of additional efforts to improve compliance with deadlines for filing the trial court and agency records required for appeals, the average time for completing the record on appeal decreased for the first time in five years.

Working with the Clerk of the Court, Chief Judge Pryor also oversaw commencement of the use of a docketing statement filed early in the progress of a case on appeal. In 1988 the Board of Judges amended the rules of the Court to require the filing of this statement in an effort to expedite appeals. This enhanced the Court's ability to dispose of frivolous appeals and various procedural matters at an earlier stage. Interestingly, despite the filing of more motions than in any prior year, the Court was able to resolve many cases more promptly. For the first time, a substantial number of cases were disposed of in 1988 by the entry of an order rather than the longer course resulting in an opinion. Still, the number of opinions rendered by the Court continued to rise. The Court continued to employ settlement and briefing conferences with mixed results and installed word processing equipment in the judges' chambers with uniformly favorable results.

Nevertheless, it became clear that these measures would not suffice to solve the problem of delay. The number and complexity of cases on appeal shows no signs of abating. The limits of efficiency in court operations and the use of central staff are apparent. The pressures to schedule en banc sittings cause other matters to be postponed with the result that briefed cases must wait five months to come before the Court. Judicial vacancies periodically have left the Court shorthanded during much of its existence, and the assistance of retired judges has not filled the vacuum. Institutional litigants with strained appellate staffs — the United States Attorney, the Corporation Counsel, and the Public Defender Service — require multiple extensions of time to prepare their cases.

In April 1988, Chief Judge Pryor testified before a Congressional Subcommittee in support of the establishment of an intermediate appellate court. Observing that there were four alternative solutions to the problem of delay and congestion on appeal, Chief Judge Pryor concluded that other alternatives were undesirable or piecemeal at best and would not solve the fundamental problems. His conclusion, supported by the study of the Court of Appeals in 1986 by the National Center for State Courts, was also supported by the D.C. Bar Association, the Washington Bar Association, and the Council of the District of Columbia.

While striving to address the problem of congestion and delay, Chief Judge Pryor also oversaw the review by the Board of Judges of the D.C. Bar's proposed model rules of professional conduct. With the cooperation of the D.C. Bar, the Court reviewed the

proposal and published its proposed rules for comment. A variety of other rules proposals also were reviewed by the Board of Judges, including proposals to amend the rules on admission to practice. It is a tribute to Chief Judge Pryor that the Court functioned so effectively despite increasing workload demands.

The thirteenth annual judicial conference, chaired by the Honorable Theodore R. Newman, Jr., addressed the problems of racism in the practice of law, sexism in the courtroom, and custody decisions involving homosexual parents. Thanks to enthusiastic participation by the academic, medical, judicial, and legal communities, and a perceptive luncheon address by the Honorable Rosalie E. Wahl of the Minnesota Supreme Court, the success of the conference was assured, as members of the courts and the Bar expressed appreciation for the consideration of these difficult subjects by the conference

The Court continued to receive stellar support from the members of the Bar and community who serve on the several committees of the Court. The Committee on Admissions, chaired by the Honorable Catherine B. Kelly, reviewed with the Court several proposals for amending the rules on admission and prepared a number of most helpful reports on applicants for admission. The Committee on Unauthorized Practice, chaired by James P. Schaller, Esq., provided most helpful assistance to the Court in identifying several areas of administrative agency practice which presented potentially troubling issues. Mr. Schaller further assisted the Court by meeting with representatives of key agencies to resolve these problems. Matters before the Clients' Security Fund, chaired by Nicholas D. Ward, Esq., were thankfully subdued as the trustees continued to perform this most important service to the Court and the community. The Board on Professional Responsibility, chaired by J. Randolph Wilson, Esq., continued to perform yeoman service to the Court as the number and complexity of the matters presented to the Board and the Court continued to increase. The Court also is appreciative of the services performed by the numerous members of the Bar who serve on the hearing committees which assist the Board. The Court continued to receive support from the bar associations, unified and voluntary.

In matters of personnel, the Court takes pleasure in noting the appointment of its newest member, the Honorable Frank E. Schwelb, in May 1988, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of the Honorable Frank Q. Nebeker. We also note with pleasure the return to service of the Honorable John W. Kern III as a Senior Judge in September 1987. We note with sadness, however, the death of the Honorable Hubert B. Pair, a Senior Judge who had served as an Associate Judge since 1970.

EXHIBIT III: FILINGS VS. DISPOSITIONS

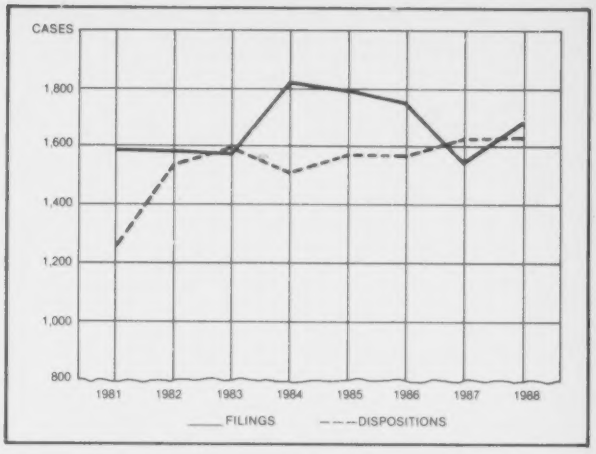


EXHIBIT IV: CASES PENDING END OF YEAR

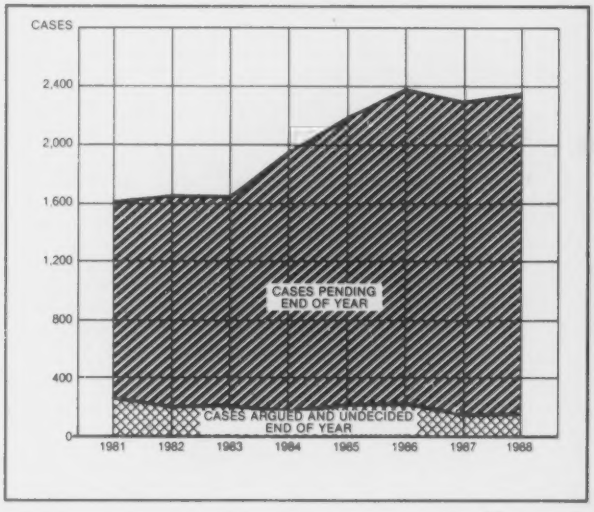
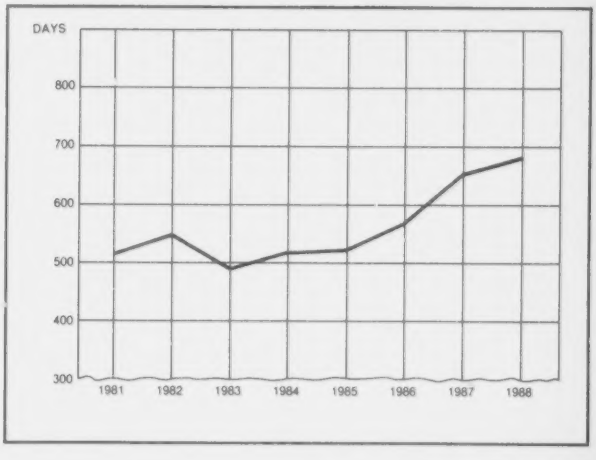
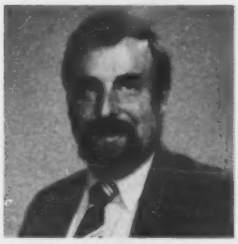


EXHIBIT V: OVERALL TIME FROM NOTICE OF APPEAL TO DECISION



COURT OF APPEALS
CLERK OF THE COURT

The Clerk's Office of the Court of Appeals is charged with carrying out all administrative functions of the Court. Responsibilities include maintaining and monitoring the docket; calendaring; processing motions; publishing and distributing opinions, judgments, and orders; arranging settlement conferences; and providing legal and administrative support to judges on contested and substantive motions. Support for the Committee on Admissions, including the administration and grading of the bar examination, the Committee on Unauthorized Practice of Law, and the Board on Professional Responsibility is also provided by the Clerk's staff. The Clerk acts as secretary to the annual Judicial Conference of the District of Columbia Courts.



Richard B. Hoffman
Clerk of the Court

Deborah DeMille-Wagman
Chief Deputy Clerk

Clare M. Jones
Executive Secretary
Committee on Admissions

Fern Flanagan
Senior Staff Attorney

Francine Segall
Computer Systems Analyst

Maria L. Ryan
Public Office Supervisor

COURT OF APPEALS
STATISTICS

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TABLE 4
FILINGS BY CATEGORY AND RATIO TO DISPOSITIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Criminal	771	690	720	748	891	939	693	769
Civil	537	598	534	629	511	517	521	557
Agency	204	191	207	348	266	183	174	191
Special Proceedings	73	106	75	46	55	42	79	90
Disciplinary	n/a	n/a	35	39	47	53	37	26
Rehearings Granted	n/a	n/a	9	18	28	29	36	48
Total Filings	1,585	1,585	1,580	1,828	1,798	1,763	1,540	1,681
Total Dispositions	1,235	1,546	1,587	1,518	1,570	1,567	1,622	1,624
Ratio Dispositions/ Filings (%)	77.9	97.5	100.4	83.0	87.3	88.9	105.3	96.6
Applications for Allowance of Appeal	81	131	106	85	79	76	96	62
Pending December 31	1,606	1,645	1,638	1,948	2,176	2,372	2,290	2,347

TABLE 5
CRIMINAL APPEALS AS A PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTIONS AFTER TRIAL

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Number of Convictions After Trial (Jury or Bench)	992	1,039	1,091	1,221	1,581	1,265	1,002	1,036
Number of Criminal Appeals Filed	771	690	720	748	891	939	693	769
% Appeals to Convictions	77.7	66.4	66.0	61.3	56.4	74.2	69.2	74.2

TABLE 6
DISPOSITIONS BY METHOD

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
By Opinion	224	305	298	322	318	279	296	249
By Memorandum Opinion and Judgment	412	507	505	485	481	503	519	489
By Judgment Without Opinion	35	69	72	57	49	58	100	66
By Order	564	665	712	654	722	727	707	820
Total	1,235	1,546	1,587	1,518	1,570	1,567	1,622	1,624

TABLE 7
MOTIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Procedural Motions	4,607	4,225	4,635	4,993	5,469	5,883	6,228	5,982
Substantive Motions	1,433	1,465	1,527	1,940	1,496	1,437	1,435	1,814

TABLE 8
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TIME ON APPEAL[a]

	Number of Days							
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Overall Time on Appeal	508	544	487	513	521	566	651	679
Stages of Appeal								
Time from Notice of Appeal to Filing of Record	149	170	175	171	183	197	256	227
Time from Filing of Record to Completed Briefing	166	161	156	178	164	160	157	237
Time from Completed Briefing to Argument or Submission	102	112	92	100	117	108	127	152
Time from Argument or Submission to Decision	114	110	82	83	79	97	107	76

[a] Only those cases which reach a particular stage of appeal are used to calculate the average time in that stage. All cases are included in the overall time on appeal. Therefore, the sum of the intermediate stages will not equal the overall time. Dispositions by order are not included in these statistics.

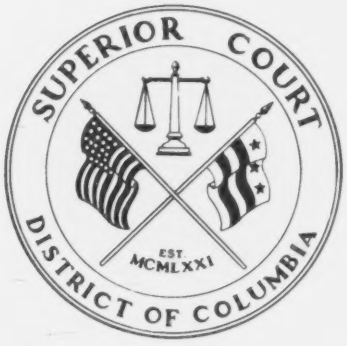
TABLE 9
BAR ADMISSIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Applications for Admission to Bar by Examination								
Number Filed	3,468	3,220	2,907	1,321	873	574	410	477
Number of Applications Withdrawn	441	306	322	265	38	73	56	34
Number of Applications Rejected	10	5	5	3	8	4	13	5
Number of Unsuccessful Applicants	1,119	1,118	802	555	365	288	234	243
Number of Successful Applicants	1,898	1,633	1,783	701	383	209	176	234
Number of Applicants Admitted	1,812	1,548	1,774	686	419	207	188	227
Applications for Admission to Bar by Motion								
Number Filed	523	465	383	1,742	1,977	2,418	2,367	4,277
Number of Applicants Admitted	992	443	408	974	2,294	1,541	1,359	3,619
Number of Applicants Rejected	76	61	15	10	15	11	12	8
Certificates of Good Standing	3,254	3,031	3,536	3,434	1,733	3,544	3,418	3,293
Certification for Law Student in Court Program	393	358	301	342	411	340	294	263

TABLE 10
DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Disbarments	15	10	6	10	11	11	7	8
Suspensions	12	15	17	9	13	22	23	20
Public Censure	4	3	4	5	3	1	3	1
Petitions for Reinstatement	—	3	1	—	2	3	4	2
Petitions by Bar Counsel of Disciplinary Board to Conduct Formal Hearing	46	61	42	32	28	39	21	27
Miscellaneous Petitions	1	5	3	1	3	3	3	0

SUPERIOR COURT



SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Chief Judge

Fred B. Ugast

Associate Judges

George Herbert Goodrich
Sylvia Bacon
Eugene N. Hamilton
Joseph Michael Hannon
Bruce S. Mencher
Robert M. Scott
Paul R. Webber III
Annice McBryde Wagner
Gladys Kessler
Robert A. Shuker
Carlisle E. Pratt
Frederick H. Weisberg
Peter H. Wolf
Harriett R. Taylor
Shellie F. Bowers
Truman A. Morrison III
Frank E. Schwelb[1]
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William C. Gardner
Ricardo M. Urbina
Henry F. Greene
Richard S. Salzman
Warren R. King
Reggie B. Walton
Ronald P. Wertheim
George W. Mitchell
Steffen W. Graae
Virginia L. Riley[2]
Geoffrey M. Alprin
Stephen F. Eilperin
A. Franklin Burgess, Jr.
Nan R. Huhn
Bruce D. Beaudin
Rufus G. King III
Colleen Kollar-Kotelly
Robert S. Tignor
Noel A. Kramer
Emmet G. Sullivan
Robert I. Richter
Susan R. Winfield
Herbert B. Dixon, Jr.
Richard A. Levie
Curtis E. von Kann
Michael Lee Rankin
Harold L. Cushenberry, Jr.
Evelyn E. C. Queen
John H. Suda
Arthur L. Burnett, Sr.
Cheryl M. Long
Mildred Matesich Edwards
Eric H. Holder, Jr.

Senior Judges

Samuel B. Block
Leonard Braman
John F. Doyle
Margaret Austin Haywood
John R. Hess
Fred L. McIntyre
Luke C. Moore
Tim Murphy
George D. Neilson
Nicholas S. Nunzio
Joseph M. F. Ryan, Jr.
Donald S. Smith
William E. Stewart, Jr.
William S. Thompson

Retired Judges

Richard R. Atkinson
Alfred Burka
John D. Fauntleroy
Harold H. Greene
Joyce Hens Greene
Charles W. Halleck
Orman W. Ketcham
Milton S. Kronheim, Jr.
John J. Malloy
David L. Norman
George H. Revercomb
W. Byron Sorrell
Dyer Justice Taylor
James A. Washington, Jr.

Clerk of the Court

Frederick B. Beane, Jr.

[1] Appointed: District of Columbia Court of Appeals May 5, 1988.
[2] Deceased: January 16, 1988.

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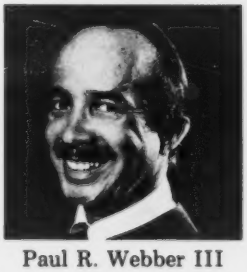
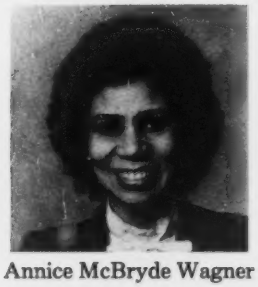


Paul R. Webber III



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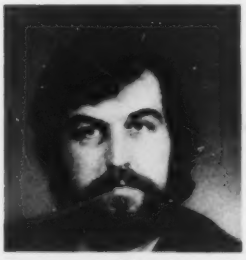

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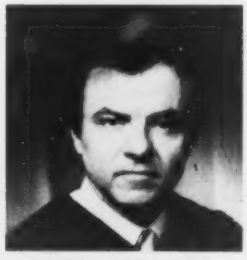

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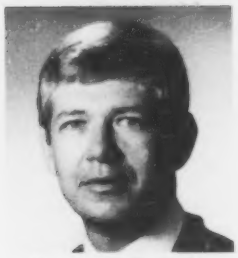

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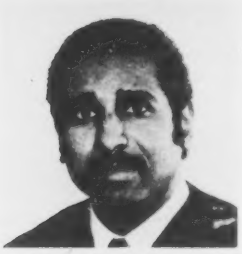

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SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Hearing Commissioners

Morton Berg
Paul Buxbaum
Jerry S. Byrd
Kaye K. Christian
Evelyn B. Coburn
J. Dennis Doyle
Roy M. Ellis
James S. Gardiner
Thomas J. Gaye
Andrea L. Harnett
John W. King
Earl E. Shamwell, Jr.
Hugh O Stevenson
John H. Treanor, Jr.
Pamela J. Young

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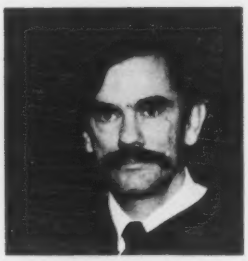


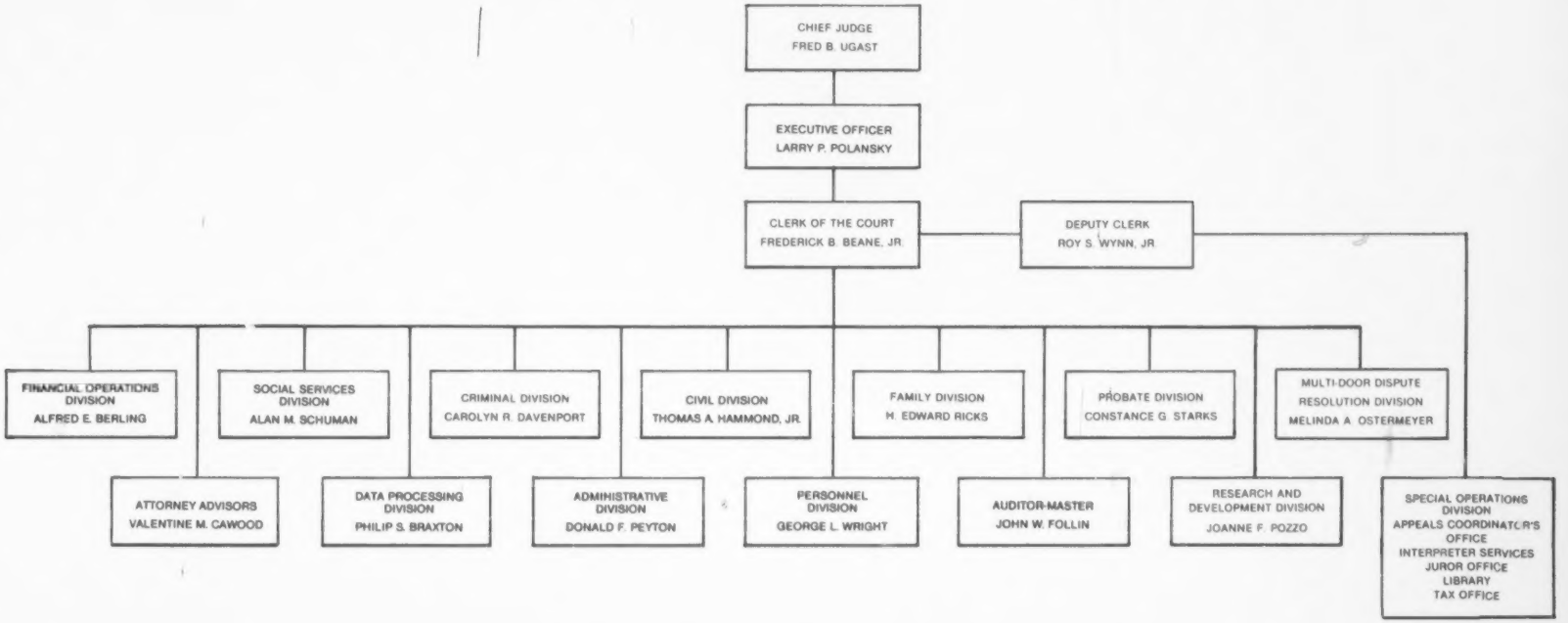
Hugh O Stevenson

John H. Treanor, Jr.

Pamela J. Young

[1]Commissioner of Mental Health

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE



Report of
Fred B. Ugast, Chief Judge
Superior Court of the District of Columbia

Introduction

In 1988, the Superior Court of the District of Columbia faced the challenges of burgeoning workloads and expanded program demands within an environment requiring strict resource limitations. If the Court is to succeed in its mission of providing a justice system to District citizens, never has management creativity and staff commitment to providing quality public service been more essential. These demands produced a year of administrative and operational change designed to address these challenges.

As we examine the many changes and accomplishments experienced in 1988, a recurrent theme is evident. Superior Court judicial and non-judicial staff, through commitment and industriousness, are the fabric that sustains this Court's ability to accomplish its mission. I want to take this opportunity to personally thank every individual Court employee that contributed to the Court's achievement of its 1988 goals and to share our many accomplishments with you.

I. Personnel and Administrative Concerns

I am pleased to report additions and enhancements to our judicial and non-judicial staff. However, gains are often accompanied by losses. A loss that has been difficult to bear was the passing of the Honorable Virginia L. Riley on January 16, 1988. She will be remembered by colleagues and friends for her many contributions to our Court. Judge Riley had been an Associate Judge of the Court since 1982 and was the Deputy Presiding Judge of the Probate and Tax Division at the time of her death.

An additional loss to the Superior Court, but a gain to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, was the swearing in, on May 5, of the Honorable Frank E. Schwelb as an Associate Judge of that Court. Judge Schwelb had been an Associate Judge in the Superior Court since 1979 and, we congratulate him and wish him well in his new appellate judge position.

A number of outstanding members of our legal community: The Honorable Cheryl M. Long; the Honorable Mildred M. Edwards; and the Honorable Eric H. Holder, Jr., were appointed Associate Judges of the Superior Court during 1988. All of them have distinguished themselves as attorneys, and we are confident that they will also distinguish themselves as members of the Bench. We warmly welcome and congratulate the newest members of our Judiciary.

In February, the Honorable Bruce S. Mencher and the Honorable Geoffrey M. Alprin were appointed Presiding and Deputy Presiding Judge, respectively, of the Family Division, and the Honorable Annice M. Wagner and the Honorable Emmet G. Sullivan were named Presiding and Deputy Presiding Judge, respectively, of the Probate and Tax Division. I want to extend my appreciation to the Honorable Ricardo M. Urbina who faithfully and productively served as Presiding Judge of the Family Division since June 1985 and to the Honorable Iraline G. Barnes, who, first as Presiding Judge of the Tax Division and then as Presiding Judge of the combined Probate and Tax Division, served diligently for five years in those very responsible and demanding positions. The position of Presiding and Deputy Presiding Judge of the various Court divisions permits more active participation, in administrative matters, by a significant segment of the judiciary and provides for the collegial infusion of creative ideas in meeting the challenges that this busy urban Court presents.

The Court was also pleased to welcome back the Honorable Margaret A. Haywood and the Honorable Tim Murphy in Senior Judge status. They are doing a great deal to help us manage the heavy caseloads facing the Court.

Ms. Linda J. Finkelstein, the Director of Research, Evaluation and Special Projects Division, left us in May to accept the position of Circuit Executive of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. Ms. Finkelstein was instrumental in developing and establishing the Court's Multi-Door Dispute Resolution Program and served with distinction while with this Court.

In May, the Board of Judges selected Ms. Constance G. Starks, as the Register of Wills. Ms. Starks had been the Acting Chief Deputy Register of Wills since October 1987 and has eight years of experience with the Probate Division. She is being assisted by Mr. Bernard T. Thabault, (Chief Deputy Register of Wills) and Ms. Katheryne S. Rickford (Deputy Register of Wills).

I want, especially, to extend my deep appreciation and gratitude for the efforts and accomplishments of Nicholas D. Ward, who served as Consultant Register of Wills to bridge the gap between the resignation of the former Register of Wills and the appointment of Ms. Starks.

In November, I appointed Ms. Joanne F. Pozzo to the post of Director of the recently reorganized Research & Development Division. Ms. Pozzo was the Deputy Director of the former Research, Evaluation and Special Projects Division and had been the Acting Director of that division since May. Ms. Pozzo brings an academic and practical research background to this position which, when combined with her administrative background, should bring both experience and leadership to this division.

Welcome is also in order for Ms. Sylvia A. Lang, who was named in November by the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration as the Equal Opportunity Employment Officer for the District of Columbia Courts. Ms. Lang garnered invaluable experience in a number of related positions including a recent position with the District of Columbia Office of Human Rights.

In order to maintain the quality and effectiveness of the Court staff, training is essential. The Judicial Training Committee, chaired by the Honorable Eugene N. Hamilton, and assisted

by the Courts' Training Officer, has undertaken the formidable task of developing judicial and non-judicial staff to their fullest potential. This Committee is responsible for developing curricula for the orientation of new judges and hearing commissioners, designing the program for the annual training conference, and providing refresher courses to facilitate the process of rotating judges among the various court assignments.

Another way to encourage creativity and maintain the motivation of employees is to recognize and acknowledge their contribution to the organization and to encourage constructive communication. The seventh annual "Employee Recognition and Awards Program" once again provided an opportunity to thank a number of excellent employees for all they have accomplished. In addition, we find that The Communicator, the Courts' newsletter, in its fifth year of publication, continues to be a valuable information resource for Court employees.

In order to streamline and make more effective our delivery of service in several key areas, we reorganized two divisions and established another division. In February, the Central Recording Office, our nationally recognized electronic sound recording program, merged with the Court Reporters Division to form the Court Reporting Division, representing the integration and unification of all court reporting methodologies and technologies in one division.

In November, the former Research, Evaluation and Special Projects Division was split into two separate Divisions--the Research & Development Division, which will continue to work on special research projects and continue to compile the monthly and annual statistical reports; and the Multi-Door Dispute Resolution Division. The establishment of the Multi-Door Dispute Resolution Division highlights the Court's commitment to the continuation and expansion of our Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) efforts and recognizes this division as a fully operational entity under the direction of the Clerk of Court.

II. Operations: Current Status and Strategies for Development

In 1988, the Superior Court faced another year with dramatic increase in workload. Nevertheless, we were able to "hold our own" across all divisions, but not without considerable effort and attention. This accomplishment is overshadowed by the alarming 30% increase in pending indicted felonies and the 13% increase in pending Civil Actions. For the second consecutive year, the Court received in excess of 9,700 new felony indictments. In addition, there was a 13% increase in jury trials. The added resources required to address the increasing felony caseload resulted in a decrease in resources available to be assigned to other divisions and limited our ability to address other needs throughout the Court.

Much of this increase in criminal workload is attributable to "Operation Clean Sweep", the anti-drug operation conducted by the Metropolitan Police Department which continued during 1988 and resulted in thousands of drug-related arrests. Within the Court, the Criminal Division continues to be affected by this program because of the influx of new arrestees each day in Arraignment Court and the increased number of cases on the trial calendar.

Our actions to address these dramatic workload demands continue. The "night papering" program for criminal cases has been shown to be effective. This program provides for prosecutorial units to begin early preparation of the following day's paperwork, thereby expediting the crunch of daily first appearances and saving considerable hours of police "street-time" while helping to control the increase in police "overtime."

Criminal cases were not our only area of concern in 1988. Filings in Civil Actions showed a 10% increase from last year, contributing heavily to the 13% increase in pending cases. Juvenile cases also continued to increase. Moreover, initiatives, prompted by local and federal statutes and regulations, such as in Child Support Enforcement, consumed our energies and resources.

In the Family Division we have attempted to develop creative and administratively sound procedures and techniques to stay abreast of workloads. During 1988, individual trial and status calendars were established for Juvenile and Neglect cases in the Family Division. A second Domestic Relations individual trial and status calendar was also created.

In our continuing efforts in the Child Support Enforcement area, an agreement was reached during the year with the Metropolitan Police Department to provide WALES (police computer) access to criminal warrants in Paternity and Support cases. Implementation of WALES operations puts teeth into the Court's orders to appear with a very real chance for an arrest resulting when that order is ignored. Also, a new cooperative agreement with the District of Columbia Office of Paternity and Child Support Enforcement was reached. This new agreement ensures the full administrative and technical support of the District's IV-D agency to the Court's mission--to advance the collection of child support funds and to reduce the city's overall IV-D expenditures.

In spite of the workload, it is important to note that the total of all pending cases in the Superior Court at the end of 1988 was only marginally higher than at the close of the previous year. I am pleased with this result and appreciate the commitment of our judiciary and staff which has made this possible.

III. State-of-the-Art Management Information System

We've all heard the expression, "information is power". Whether its power or control or the ability to operate on the most up-to-date and accurate information available, we are attempting, under the able direction of Philip S. Braxton, our Computer Systems Administrator, and with the help of his staff, to implement a fully integrated and responsive information system adapted to the needs of the Court and the external entities that we deal with.

The multitude of functions with which the Data Processing Division has been charged and the accuracy of data upon which the Court depends, presents quite a challenge. Success in meet-

ing this challenge is critical for the Superior Court relies extensively upon the still developing integrated management information system to accomplish its goals. The Data Processing Division can be proud of all of its achievements, but cannot even begin to relax for our "Users Group" constantly identifies new projects and priorities.

In January, the Court implemented a One Trial/One Day Jury System. This new system includes a one-step qualification/summons process and state-of-the-art automation utilizing "bar coding" technology. The system simplifies juror enrollment, voir dire, and jury panel selection as well as juror payment and certification processes. The system also automatically generates first and second summonses.

Two new automated systems were implemented for the Civil Division in 1988; the Landlord and Tenant docketing system became operational in March and in November, the Small Claims docket system was initiated. Both of these systems are designed to simplify operations for the Court and its users.

A prototype integrated office automation system, capable of: Court mainframe access; individual data and word processing; electronic mailing; and local area networking, has been installed in the Family Division. This system is connected to its own central processing unit and allows the Family Division branch managers to do their own management statistics for caseload, personnel management, and other administrative functions.

Computer support has been extended to all judicial chambers which are now linked to our Court's central computer as well as to automated legal research files. The Court is completing installation of a fiber optic "backbone" which will connect judges' chambers, division directors' offices, branch chiefs' offices, and offices of other key personnel. This integrated network will be capable of supporting electronic mail and other office automation functions. The Court also anticipates extending this technology to three outer Court buildings in the near future.

In the Probate area, automation procedures have been devised to support the indexing and monitoring of accounts in conjunction with the probate case docketing system which became operational in July.

The Data Processing Division is currently developing an improved criminal case system which will collect additional information and produce more in-depth reports concerning aging of cases, continuances, stop lists, statistics, etc. This expanded system should prove most beneficial in assisting the Court with its goals and objectives.

We continue to explore law-office access to the Court's public records and believe that we will be able to pilot-test such a program in 1989.

The Micrographics Office has now completed the task of microfilming closed Small Claims cases for the years 1975 through 1981 and all inactive Tax cases. Microfilming of closed Misdemeanor and Traffic cases will receive a priority in 1989. Microfilming of adult criminal probation files continued throughout 1988 and the Social Services Division's current film storage now includes over 11,500 social files.

In a significant first step toward developing a fully automated Probation Officer support system in the coming decade, the Social Services Division is nearing completion of the installation of hardware and software systems for the Intensive Probation Supervision Program (IPS). Management information system requirements for the Social Services Division's diagnostic team will be completed during early 1989.

The Social Services Division, the Data Processing Division, and the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services Administration (ADASA), through coordinated effort, were successful in completing a computerized information system for court clientele who are tested for substance abuse. Information regarding drug test results is now electronically transmitted from ADASA testing offices to one of the Court's personal computers and from there into the IBM mainframe making the results available for almost immediate review.

Moreover, we have not lost sight of the need to share information with and access information from other justice related agencies and offices. We fully support the concept of a fully integrated criminal justice information system and continue to coordinate with and support the development of this concept.

IV. Social Services Programs

Social Services Division staff continues to be directly impacted in carrying out their duties by the problem of drug use which has reached epidemic proportions in the District of Columbia. A dramatic shift in the type of client being placed on probation results in Social Services personnel being faced with a majority of clients who are heavily involved with the sale or use of drugs as well as with the associated violence in the streets. This is especially significant in the juvenile offender population served by our Family Branch which experienced an overall 20% increase in its workload during 1988.

The cumulative effect of these environmental patterns resulted in a sustained demand for probation services in 1988 compounding a period of rapid workload expansion during the preceding decade. For example, between 1976 and the end of 1988, the Division's overall probation supervision caseload increased 44.9% while the number of completed judicial reports of presentence investigations, social studies, and progress reports, etc. increased 27.1%. During 1988, Social Services personnel again supervised in excess of 12,000 adult and juvenile probation cases while almost the same number of adult and juvenile diagnostic reports were produced for the Court. This represents a four percent growth in one year in the judiciary's demand for written information.

In July 1988, the Social Services Division implemented an intensive probation supervision program for juveniles entitled High Intensity Treatment Supervision (HITS) to provide an alternative to incarceration for the most serious juvenile offenders. Targeted for the HITS program are a daily client population of 200 youths who commit serious multiple offenses. Their be-

havior is not normally altered by traditional methods of probation and, as a result, requires structured intense supervision, seven days a week, plus personal attention. These youths represent the group for whom incarceration is inevitable without a goal specific intervention and treatment approach. A variety of specialized services are provided which include mediation, family counseling, community service, self-esteem building, educational assessment, psychological evaluation, employment services, drug testing and counseling.

The Adult Supervision Branch continued to offer specialized probation services through revised delivery systems and new supervision programs. In response to the pressing demands of the District's drug problem, the In-Patient Drug Program was created to coordinate and serve the special needs of probationers who have been ordered by the Court to enter residential treatment as a condition of supervision. The program features active support of offenders and close coordination with regional and national residential drug treatment programs. This will be accomplished through mandatory on-site visits by probation officers to treatment facilities as well as participation in treatment team approaches and graduation exercises.

The Intensive Probation Supervision (IPS) Program for adult offenders, in its second year of operation, maintained significantly higher client population levels than in 1987. IPS clients are subject to a standard curfew from 7:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m. which is closely monitored through staff home visits and surveillance calls. All IPS clientele must be: (1) employed, (2) actively seeking employment, or (3) participating in verified vocational training. Every IPS client must perform mandatory community service and is tested regularly for illegal drug usage. In 1988, IPS instituted a "Halfway Back" Program in cooperation with the District of Columbia Department of Corrections. Under this program potential program violators are remanded to a halfway house for closer support and surveillance as a final alternative to revocation. Program entry procedures were also expanded in 1988 to facilitate the placement of offenders in IPS while supervision standards remain under constant review - particularly as they affect staff safety and security.

V. Physical Site and Security

The very nature of a judicial operation demands unique physical resources and a secure environment within which adjudication can take place.

In January, the Court began a $7.6 million dollar expansion project which will provide 11 additional courtrooms and a myriad of organizational improvements in the main building. This is a six-phase project which originally was estimated to take three years or more. However, we are optimistic that construction may be completed as early as October 1989, more than a year ahead of schedule! To date, four courtrooms and five judicial chambers have been completed on the fifth floor and other offices have been relocated to more appropriate space. I want to thank Donald F. Peyton, Director of the Administrative Division; John W. Duncan, Office Services Manager; and Ben C. Propps, Project Development Specialist, for their dedicated work and long hours during this construction project.

Renovations or relocations of numerous areas were completed during 1988, and we apologize for any inconvenience suffered by those using the Courthouse. When the construction is completed, you will see that the improvements were well-worth the sacrifices we have all endured.

Of special note, the Arraignment/Presentment Court was relocated to the C-Street level in early 1989 which facilitates the movement of prisoners to and from the cellblock and provides a more secure setting. Funding has also been approved, in the Fiscal year 1989 Capital Budget, to build an independent juvenile cellblock, separated from "sight and sound" of adult prisoners, which has a high priority for implementation in 1989.

We will continue to seek needed security personnel and technological improvements to provide a safe and orderly environment within which the Courts can operate productively.

VI. Special Initiatives

During 1988, the Multi-Door Dispute Resolution Program continued to expand the options available to citizens for resolving their conflicts. Multi-Door's Intake Center assisted nearly 1,200 citizens, with a wide variety of problems, to find the appropriate means of handling their disputes. Most often these individuals were referred to either a court-based program such as mediation (46% of referrals) or to a community-based legal services agency (20% of referrals). Another 2,600 clients were served by the program's Small Claims and Domestic Relations Mediation Programs. In these programs, approximately 70% of the small claims cases mediated by volunteer mediators were settled short of trial and nearly 50% of all mediated domestic relations cases reached agreement.

Over 100 litigants and attorneys took advantage of the Civil II Mediation Program to resolve their cases in advance of the scheduled trial date. Data available on these cases indicate that approximately one half settled through the mediation process.

In late 1988, the Division concluded two major grant-funded studies designed to investigate the operation and effectiveness of Multi-Door programs in arbitration, mediation, and other alternative dispute resolution methods. Findings from both the Mandatory Arbitration experiment and the Accelerated Resolution of Civil Disputes experiment reveal that alternative dispute resolution is a viable case management tool which is enthusiastically supported by Superior Court judges. During a one year period, for example, Civil I judges ordered such processes in over 80 cases. Of all cases completing these experiments, one half to two-thirds have settled. Furthermore, a number of cases settled soon after their assignment to one or the other of the experiments, suggesting that the mere intervention of an alternative process is a catalyst to early case resolution. Both experimental programs are in the process of being analyzed with recommendations to be made to the Chief Judge in 1989.

The Multi-Door Program also provided the principal support for the Court's second annual Settlement Week. During six days in April, 11 judges, 150 volunteer attorney-mediators and more than 2,000 litigants and their attorneys worked together to

mediate several hundred of the Court's oldest pending civil cases. As in its first year, the project was an acknowledged success with nearly half of the cases scheduled for mediation conferences during Settlement Week settled. Most importantly, participants were overwhelmingly positive about their experiences as were the many members of the bar who volunteered their time to work with our judges to hold these conferences. We are very grateful to all those members of the bar who have given of themselves to help the Court in these difficult times.

Another notable undertaking, the Sentencing Guidelines Project, received a grant from the Bureau of Justice Assistance Structured Sentencing Program to investigate the impact of the Court's proposed felony sentencing guidelines on jail and prison resources. Under the grant, project staff and consultants began to develop a computer projection model tailored to reflect the configuration of the criminal justice system in the District of Columbia. Once operational, the model will enable the Sentencing Guidelines Commission to assess the multiple impacts of its proposed guidelines and the projected use of features such as alternatives to incarceration and placement in rehabilitation programs.

As indicated earlier, the Court's long-awaited One Trial/One Day Jury System was implemented on January 4, 1988 with a modern and innovative jury management system which incorporates highly efficient light pen and bar code technology. The Clerk of the Court's Office has conducted a survey and prepared an analysis of the program's impact on citizen attitudes, community representation, and the administration of the jury system and will submit the results to the Board of Judges to facilitate a decision on whether the program should be implemented on a permanent basis. A new juror orientation film was produced during 1988 and the juror brochure has been updated to include the One Trial/One Day procedures. The term of service for grand jurors was also shortened from two months to 25 working days.

Because of the increase in the number of Child Support cases filed, the Family Division will structure a new branch dedicated to Paternity and Child Support case management. Procedures for the new Paternity and Support Branch are being designed to "fast track" every possible case through the intensive use of automated intake, calendaring, docketing, monitoring, and enforcement. A fully automated wage withholding system is being designed and will be implemented by April 1989. Personal computers have been installed and are available to judges, hearing commissioners, Corporation Counsel, bar members and the IV-D agency for the computation of child support in accordance with the Child Support Guidelines which went into effect in April.

The Court Reporting Division has completed a comprehensive Court Reporter handbook and the Joint Committee has adopted time standards for completion of transcripts which should play an integral part in expediting the production of transcripts and lowering the time to disposition for cases which are appealed.

VII. Public Information and Accessibility of Services:

In 1988, the Court, in conjunction with the District of Columbia Center for Education in the Law, produced a 22 minute video entitled, "Justice in the District of Columbia: Tough Decisions." The video, which explains the judicial process in our city is used as an introduction to the District of Columbia Courts for educational tour groups. The film has been made available to all secondary schools in the District of Columbia as well as to bar organizations and adult education classes.

Lastly, many of our operational offices have been redesigned to accommodate the needs of the public. A new audio system was installed in the juror lounge area to provide better information for jurors. Structural renovations were completed to accommodate an information center in the Probate Division. The relocation of the Civil Division in early 1989 will provide better use of existing space and a closer proximity of individual offices for public convenience.

Conclusion

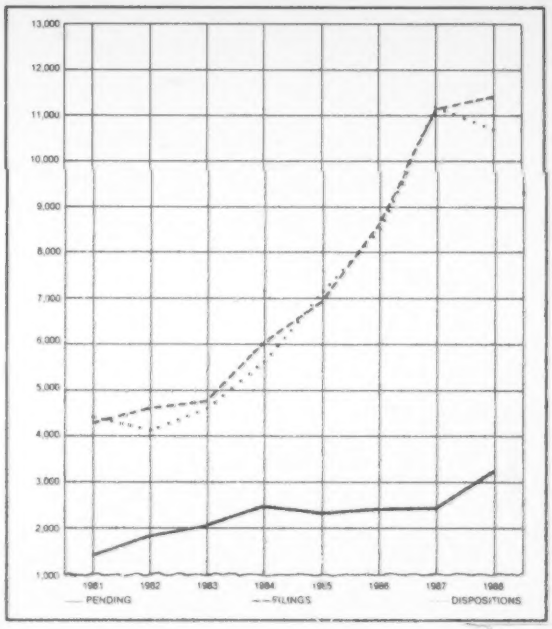
It is evident this has been a year of change and challenge. The Superior Court of the District of Columbia continues to strive for improvement despite a difficult environment. We are able to reflect with pride upon the Court's achievements this year. The wealth of our experiences in 1988 provide the impetus for future growth and development.

The Superior Court will continue to remain open to innovative solutions. We will aggressively employ the concepts of modern management practice. We will utilize the tools of state-of-the-art technology as budgetary and human resources permit. We are confident that the District of Columbia Courts stand out as a leader among state judicial systems. We will persevere with renewed dedication and vigor to achieve the highest possible level of excellence in delivering justice to the community in which we live and work.

EXHIBIT VI: ANALYSIS OF MAJOR CASELOAD TRENDS 1981 - 1988

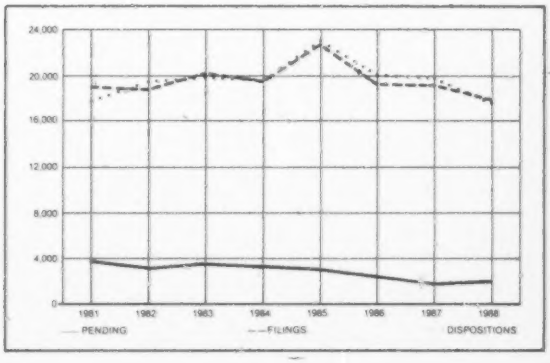
FELONY CASES

During 1988, felony case filings and reinstatements continued to rise, this time to a record high of 11,400. The rise this year is again attributed to a continuing drug epidemic and "Operation Clean Sweep". The number of dispositions (10,677) decreased by 4% over the previous year. The result was a 29% increase, to 3,178, in the pending caseload of felony cases.



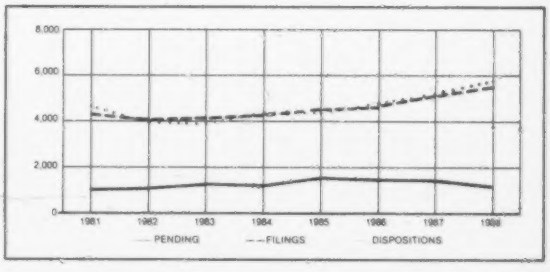
U.S. MISDEMEANOR CASES

The number of U.S. misdemeanor filings and reinstatements declined (by 8%) to 17,793 cases, reflecting the "Clean Sweep" emphasis on felony drug cases, stemming the general upward trend in this caseload. Dispositions decreased to 17,611 resulting in an increase of 182 cases in pending misdemeanor cases.



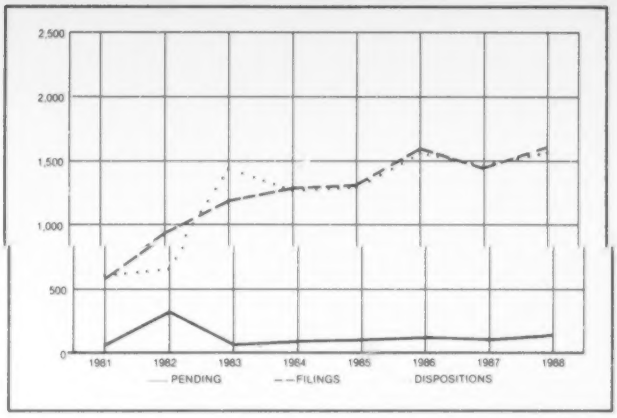
JUVENILE CASES

The number of juvenile case filings rose for the sixth consecutive year, reaching 5,491 cases, for an increase of 6%. Fortunately, emphasis on these cases by the Family Division resulted in a rise of 10% in the number of dispositions, (5,706 cases) and a reduction of 15% in the number of cases pending. Most of the increase in filings can also be attributed to the increasing presence of drug usage among the youth of the community.



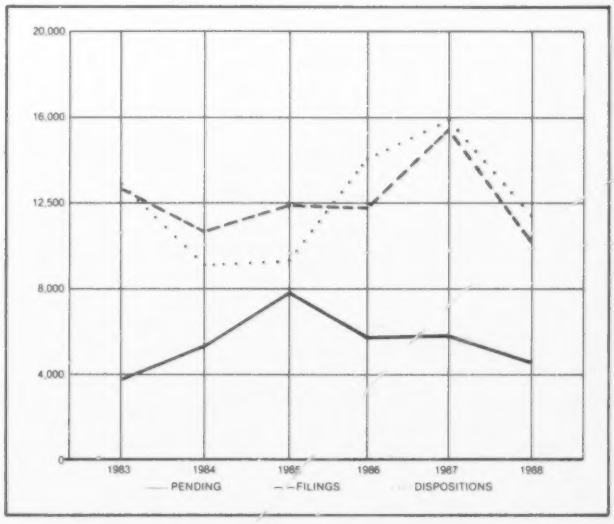
INTRAFAMILY CASES

The intrafamily caseload shows an 11% increase in the number of filings, to 1,602 cases. Dispositions closely paralleled the number of cases filed, increasing 7% to 1,569 cases. The year closed with an increase in the pending caseload to 139 cases.



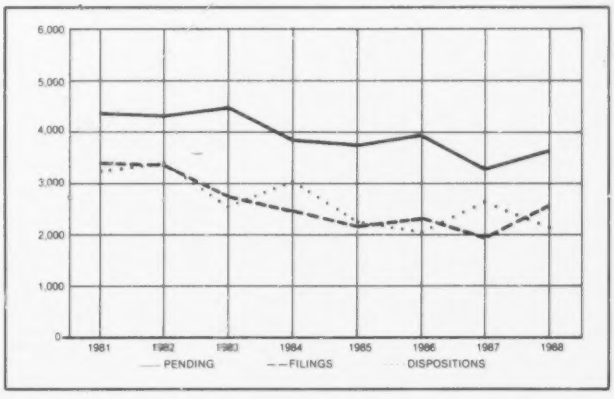
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES

Domestic relations case filings and reinstatements decreased by 35% to 10,128 cases. There was a corresponding decrease in the number of dispositions resulting in the year-end pending caseload decreasing (by 22%) to 4,535.



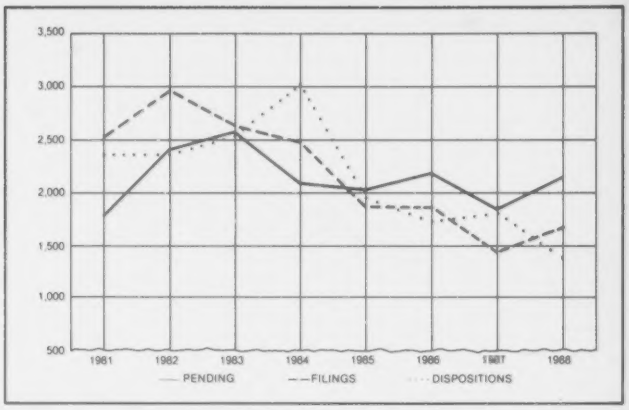
CIVIL JURY CASES AT ISSUE

Civil jury cases coming to issue (2,509 cases), increased 29% during the year. Dispositions decreased by 19% to 2,137 cases resulting in an 11% increase in the pending caseload (3,634 cases) at year end.



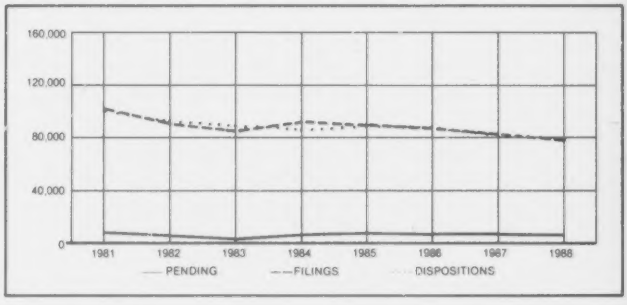
CIVIL NON-JURY CASES AT ISSUE

For the first time since 1985, there was an increase in non-jury filings (16.0%) to 1,682 cases with dispositions decreasing by 24% to 1,391 cases. The net effect of these factors was a substantial (17%) increase in the year-end balance pending of 2,144 cases.



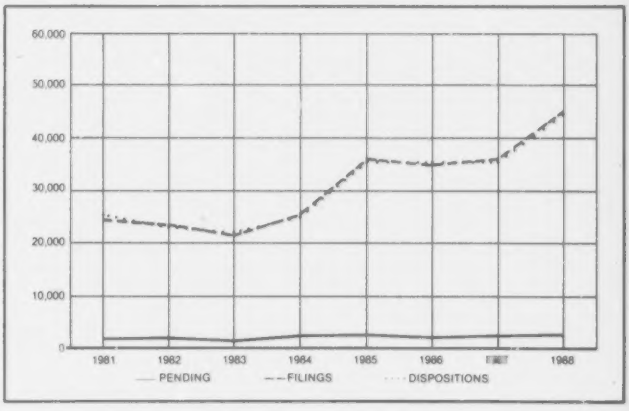
LANDLORD & TENANT CASES

Filings in landlord and tenant cases continued to decline (by 4%) to 79,053 cases. There was a corresponding 4% decrease in the number of dispositions from last year. However, dispositions numbered 79,492 cases. Resulting in a pending caseload decrease (of 7%) to 6,113 cases.



SMALL CLAIMS CASES

Small claims case filings increased significantly in FY 1988 apparently still reflecting the 1984 change in the jurisdictional limit from $750 to $2,000. There were 44,907 cases filed, an increase of 26%, and a closely corresponding number of dispositions of 44,693 cases. The net result was a relatively small increase (304 cases) in the number of pending cases to 2,445 cases.



SUPERIOR COURT
CLERK OF THE COURT

Frederick B. Beane, Jr.
Clerk of the Court

The Clerk of the Superior Court has responsibility for the management of the day-to-day operations of the judicial support units which include the Civil, Criminal, Family, Probate, and Special Operations Divisions as well as the Attorney Advisor and Auditor-Master. The judicial support functions involve maintaining and securing all court records, dockets, and evidence; scheduling cases and preparing daily calendars; providing courtroom support; providing legal research and administrative support to the Court Rules Committee and its several Advisory Committees; administering juror services; and auditing matters before the Court as prescribed by statute and/or upon referral by the Court.

SUPERIOR COURT
STATISTICS

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TABLE 11
SUMMARY OF COURT ACTIVITY FOR 1988

	Balance Pending January 1	Cases Filed January 1 through December 31	Cases Reactivated and Reinstated	Cases Available for Disposition	Cases Disposed of January 1 through December 31	Balance Pending December 31	% Change in Balance Pending 1987 - 1988
Criminal Division							
Felony Indictments	2,445	9,709	1,691	13,855	10,677	3,178	29.5
Felony Preindictments	277	14,969	43	15,289	14,831	458	65.3
U.S. Misdemeanors	1,815	14,606	3,187	19,608	17,611	1,997	10.0
D.C. Misdemeanors	507	4,135	545	5,187	4,681	506	-0.2
Special Proceedings	39	2,741	30	2,810	2,765	45	15.4
Traffic	1,938	9,060	3,832	14,830	13,019	1,811	-6.6
Total	7,031	55,220	9,328	71,579	63,584	7,995	13.7
Civil Division							
Civil Actions[a]	5,115	4,084	107	9,306	3,528	5,778	13.0
Landlord and Tenant	6,552	76,295	2,758	85,605	79,492	6,113	-6.7
Small Claims	2,231	29,552	15,355	47,138	44,693	2,445	9.6
Total	13,898	109,931	18,220	142,049	127,713	14,336	3.2
Family Division							
Juvenile	1,466	5,456	35	6,957	5,706	1,251	-14.7
Intrafamily	106	1,278	324	1,708	1,569	139	31.1
Neglect	355	609	6,023	6,987	6,506	481	35.5
Domestic Relations[b]	5,812	6,492	3,636	15,940	11,405	4,535	-22.0
Mental Health	465	2,963	81	3,509	2,965	544	17.0
Mental Retardation[c]	1,125	34	—	1,159	33	1,126	0.1
Total	9,329	16,832	10,099	36,260	28,184	8,076	-13.4
Tax Office							
Criminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civil	267	101	3	371	119	252	-5.6
Total	267	101	3	371	119	252	-5.6
Auditor-Master	137	61	—	198	57	141	2.9
Probate	7,228	3,088	—	10,316	3,165	7,151	-1.1
Grand Total	37,890	185,233	37,650	260,773	222,822	37,951	0.2

	Case Load January 1	Cases Assigned January 1 through December 31	Total Case Load	Cases Removed January 1 through December 31	Case Load December 31	% Change in Case Load 1987 - 1988
Social Services Division						
Adult Services	11,116	10,244	21,360	11,610	9,750	-12.3
Intrafamily Services	204	129	333	124	209	2.5
Juvenile Services	1,075	1,479	2,554	1,184	1,370	27.4
Diversion:						
Community Services	221	748	969	716	253	14.5
Monitored Cases	1	—	1	1	—	-100.0
Total	12,617	12,600	25,217	13,635	11,582	-8.2

[a] Civil Actions filing figure reflects only those cases that have been joined and placed on the ready calendar (at issue).

[b] Active cases, i.e., cases with a hearing pending.

[c] The Court retains jurisdiction over all mental retardation cases until (1) a mentally retarded individual dies, (2) there is a voluntary request for discharge, (3) a parent or guardian requests discharge, or (4) the Mental Retardation Commission dismisses the petition. Beginning in 1988, this category was adjusted to include all Mental Retardation cases under the Court's jurisdiction.

EXHIBIT VII

MAJOR CASE ACTIVITY
JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1988

Case Type	Cases Pending January 1	Filings and Reinstatements	Dispositions	Cases Pending December 31	Percent Change 1987-1988
U.S. Misdemeanors	18,815	17,793	17,611	1,997	10.0
Felony Indictments	2,455	11,400	10,677	3,178	29.5
Civil Actions	5,115	4,191	3,528	5,778	13.0
Juvenile	1,466	5,491	5,706	1,251	-14.7
Divorce	3,009	3,941	4,145	2,805	-6.8
Support	811	2,900	3,021	690	-14.9
TOTAL	14,671	45,716	44,688	15,699	7.0

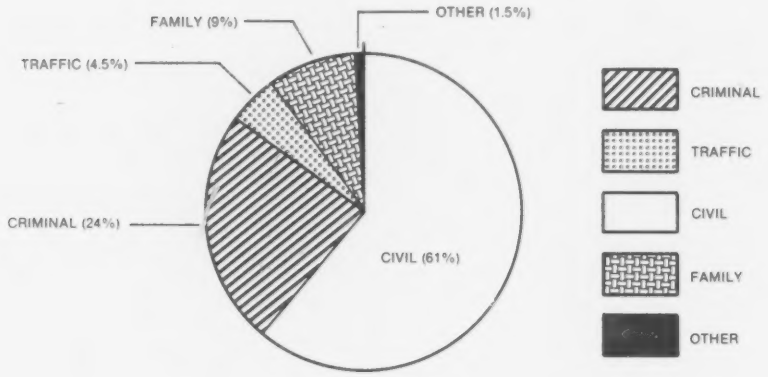
TABLE 12
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF NEW CASE FILINGS

Division	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	%Change 1987-1988
Criminal Division									
Felony Indictments	3,631	3,934	4,161	5,261	6,160	7,735	9,755	9,709	- 0.5
Felony Preindictments	7,319	7,078	7,066	8,736	9,727	12,568	14,097	14,969	6.2
U.S. Misdemeanors	15,578	16,179	17,343	16,169	19,443	16,213	16,152	14,608	-9.6
D.C. Misdemeanors	3,813	4,244	4,467	4,519	5,081	4,430	4,361	4,135	-5.2
Special Proceedings	1,899	2,154	1,873	1,856	2,213	2,201	2,329	2,741	17.7
Traffic	8,413	8,348	10,297	11,606	12,440	12,585	11,912	9,060	-23.9
Total	40,653	41,937	45,207	48,147	55,064	55,732	58,606	55,220	-5.8
Civil Division									
Civil Actions	18,587	16,569	15,486	14,443	9,475	10,899	11,118	12,258	10.2
Landlord & Tenant	101,825	89,694	84,222	84,817	87,767	85,139	80,690	76,295	-5.4
Small Claims	23,364	22,594	21,142	24,741	35,719	35,155	30,108	29,552	-1.8
Total	143,776	128,857	120,850	124,001	132,961	131,193	121,916	118,103	-3.1
Family Division									
Juvenile	4,323	4,012	4,129	4,264	4,492	4,690	5,127	5,456	6.4
Intrafamily	581	800	975	1,094	1,124	1,250	1,138	1,278	12.3
Neglect	436	432	470	492	456	494	528	609	15.3
Domestic Relations	8,733	8,143	8,487	6,059	8,270	8,413	8,421	6,492	-22.9
Mental Health	823	1,527	1,596	1,646	1,560	2,104	2,244	2,963	32.0
Mental Retardation	283	712	26	40	73	21	43	34	-20.9
Total	15,179	15,626	15,683	13,595	15,975	16,972	17,501	16,832	-3.8
Tax Office									
Criminal Tax Cases	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civil Tax Cases	77	94	135	166	207	160	149	101	-32.2
Total	85	99	135	166	207	160	149	101	-32.2
Auditor-Master	436	130	116	66	81	77	117	61	-47.9
Probate Division	2,970	2,849	2,829	3,014	3,296	3,283	3,182	3,088	-3.0
Grand Total	203,099	189,498	184,820	188,989	207,584	207,417	201,471	193,405	-4.0
Monthly Average of New Cases	16,925	15,792	15,402	15,749	17,299	17,285	16,789	16,117	-4.0

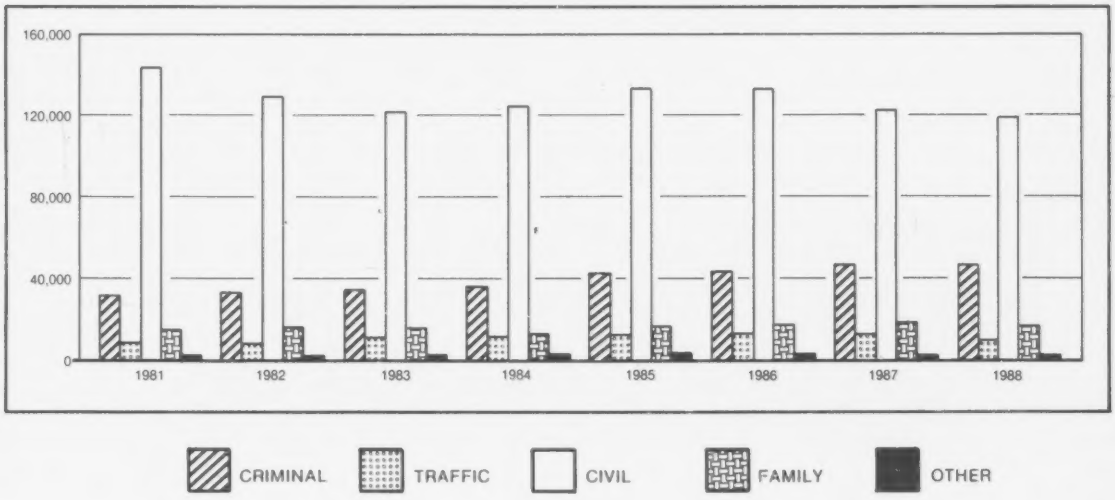
EXHIBIT VIII: NEW CASE FILINGS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
CRIMINAL	32,240	33,589	34,910	36,541	42,624	43,147	46,694	46,160
TRAFFIC	8,413	8,348	10,297	11,606	12,440	12,585	11,912	9,060
CIVIL	143,776	128,857	120,850	124,001	132,961	131,193	121,916	118,103
FAMILY	15,179	15,626	15,683	13,595	15,975	16,972	17,501	16,632
OTHER	3,491	3,078	3,080	3,246	3,584	3,520	3,448	3,250

1988



COMPARATIVE FILINGS 1981 - 1988



SUPERIOR COURT
CRIMINAL DIVISION

Robert A. Shuker
Presiding Judge

Reggie B. Walton
Deputy Presiding Judge

Carolyn R. Davenport
Chief Deputy Clerk

The Criminal Division is comprised of four major branches: Felony Branch; Serious Misdemeanor Branch; D.C. and Traffic Branch; and Special Proceedings Branch.

It is the primary responsiblity of this Division to process matters which are in violation of the United States Code, the District of Columbia Code, and municipal and traffic regulations. Prosecution is by the United States Attorney or the District of Columbia Corporation Counsel. Administrative and clerical support functions are performed by the Criminal Division, including: providing direct courtroom support staff for judges assigned to hear criminal matters; coordinating the assignment of cases to judges; and filing, calendaring, and record-keeping.

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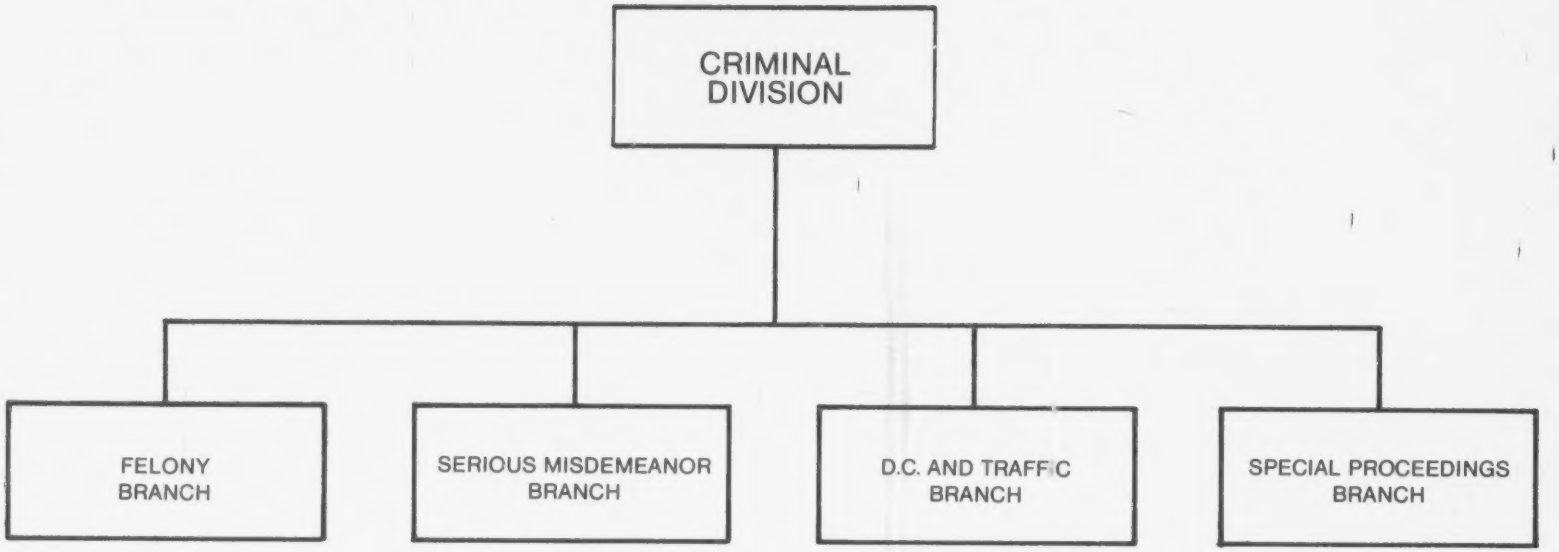

CRIMINAL DIVISION
FELONY BRANCH
SERIOUS MISDEMEANOR BRANCH
D.C. AND TRAFFIC BRANCH
SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS BRANCH

TABLE 13
SUMMARY OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY 1988

	Branch				Total
	Felony	U.S. Misdemeanor	Traffic	D.C. Misdemeanor	
Pending January 1	2,455	1,815	1,938	507	6,715
Filed	9,709	14,606	9,060	4,135	37,510
Reinstated	1,691	2,379	3,832	545	8,447
Transferred In	—	808	—	—	808
Total to be Disposed	13,855	19,608	14,830	5,187	53,480
Dispositions					
Prior to Adjudication					
No Papers	—	4,523	1,970	2,244	8,737
Nolle Prosequi	5	2,995	3,250	832	7,082
Other	8	7	13	10	38
Total	13	7,525	5,233	3,086	15,857
By Court					
Jury Trials	737	483	9	12	1,241
Court Trials	22	274	113	43	452
Pleas	6,401	5,335	1,844	265	13,845
Dismissed/DWP	1,378	1,141	145	53	2,717
Incompetent to Stand Trial	21	10	—	—	31
Security Forfeited	—	—	923	437	1,360
Other	6	5	—	—	11
Total	8,565	7,248	3,034	810	19,657
Placed on Inactive Status					
Absconded	1,898	2,040	3,517	751	8,206
Mental Observation	46	26	6	34	112
Pretrial Diversion	—	772	1,069	—	1,841
Traffic School	—	—	160	—	160
Total	1,944	2,838	4,752	785	10,319
Transferred Out	155	—	—	—	155
Total Dispositions	10,677	17,611	13,019	4,681	45,988
Pending December 31	3,178	1,997	1,811	506	7,492

TABLE 14
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FELONY PREINDICTMENTS

	Defendants								% Change
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1987-1988
Pending January 1	136	226	248	143	226	243	395	277	-29.9
Filed	7,319	7,078	7,066	8,736	9,727	12,568	14,097	14,969	6.2
Reinstated	48	62	59	101	113	155	157	43	-72.6
Total to be Disposed	7,503	7,366	7,373	8,980	10,066	12,966	14,649	15,289	4.4
Dispositions									
Prior to Hearing									
No Papers	1,545	1,715	1,412	1,694	1,917	2,223	2,557	2,835	10.9
Nolle Prosequi	510	494	492	304	301	360	371	522	40.7
Dismissed	334	255	159	158	171	343	247	265	7.3
Informations/ Indictments[a]	—	—	—	1,749	1,869	2,881	3,458	4,412	27.6
Other	693	575	534	46	61	38	110	74	-32.7
Total	3,082	3,039	2,597	3,951	4,319	5,845	6,743	8,108	20.2
By Court									
Held for Grand Jury	3,145	3,220	3,616	3,677	4,440	5,136	5,398	4,940	-8.5
Waived to Grand Jury	691	449	580	612	464	682	674	523	-22.4
No Probable Cause	58	90	122	171	207	175	225	251	11.6
Dismissed for Want of Prosecution	89	199	173	92	137	371	905	586	-35.2
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	-100.0
Total	3,983	3,958	4,491	4,552	5,248	6,364	7,203	6,300	-12.5
Placed on Inactive Status									
Absconded	136	117	133	164	178	290	370	395	6.8
Mental Observation	76	4	9	87	78	72	56	28	-50.0
Total	212	121	142	251	256	362	426	423	-0.7
Total Dispositions	7,277	7,118	7,230	8,754	9,823	12,571	14,372	14,831	3.2
Pending December 31	226	248	143	226	243	395	277	458	65.3

[a] Informations/Indictments were previously included in "Other".

TABLE 15
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL JURY TRIALS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	%Change 1987-1988
Felony	599	551	618	630	910	688	654	737	12.7
U.S. Misdemeanor	605	794	568	645	694	565	542	483	-10.9
D.C. Misdemeanor	13	7	6	8	5	4	1	12	1100.0
Traffic	49	37	23	7	19	8	11	9	-18.2
Total	1,266	1,389	1,215	1,290	1,628	1,265	1,208	1,241	2.7

TABLE 16
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL COURT TRIALS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	%Change 1987-1988
Felony	47	32	58	53	48	35	17	22	29.4
U.S. Misdemeanor	229	165	306	490	571	484	297	274	-7.7
D.C. Misdemeanor	91	119	58	65	70	87	52	43	-17.3
Traffic	81	84	116	117	170	164	124	113	-8.9
Total	448	400	538	725	859	770	490	452	-7.8

TABLE 17
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL PLEAS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	%Change 1987-1988
Felony	2,455	2,426	2,765	3,409	4,377	5,589	6,862	6,401	-6.7
U.S. Misdemeanor	5,283	6,126	7,167	6,573	7,454	6,708	5,994	5,335	-11.0
D.C. Misdemeanor	392	352	298	178	400	348	312	265	-15.1
Traffic	3,087	2,827	3,065	3,037	3,165	3,115	2,330	1,844	-20.9
Total	11,217	11,731	13,295	13,197	15,396	15,760	15,498	13,8[illegible]	-10.7

EXHIBIT IX: CRIMINAL JURY TRIALS

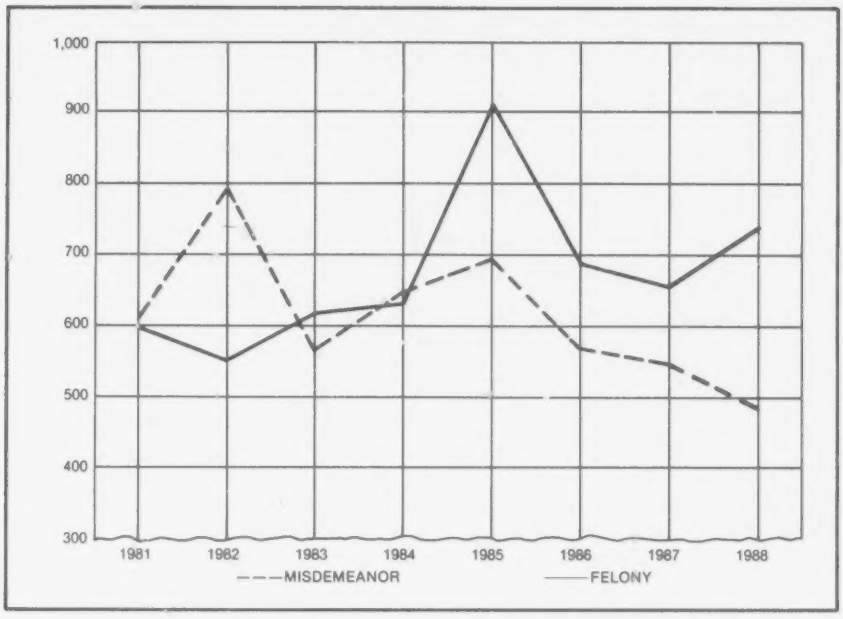


EXHIBIT X: CRIMINAL COURT TRIALS

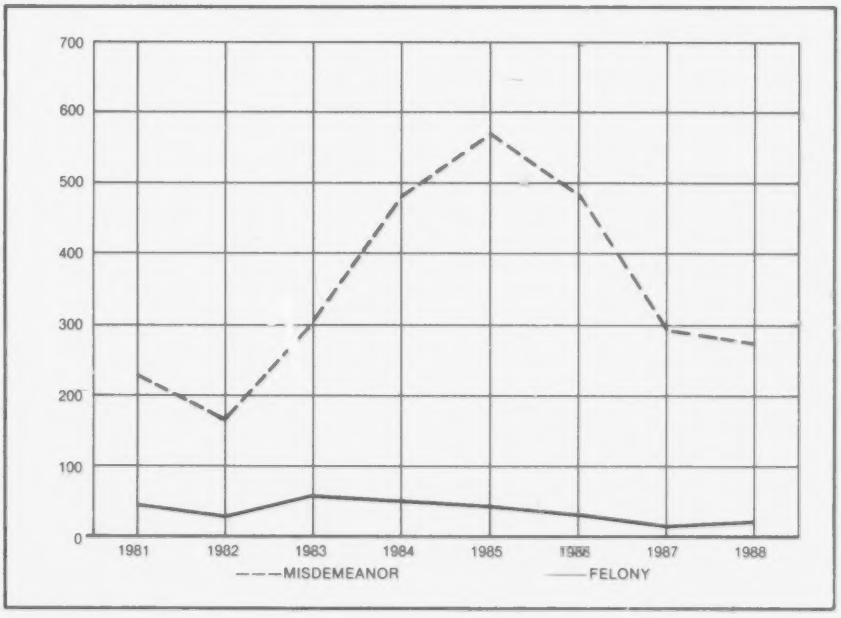


EXHIBIT XI: CRIMINAL PLEAS

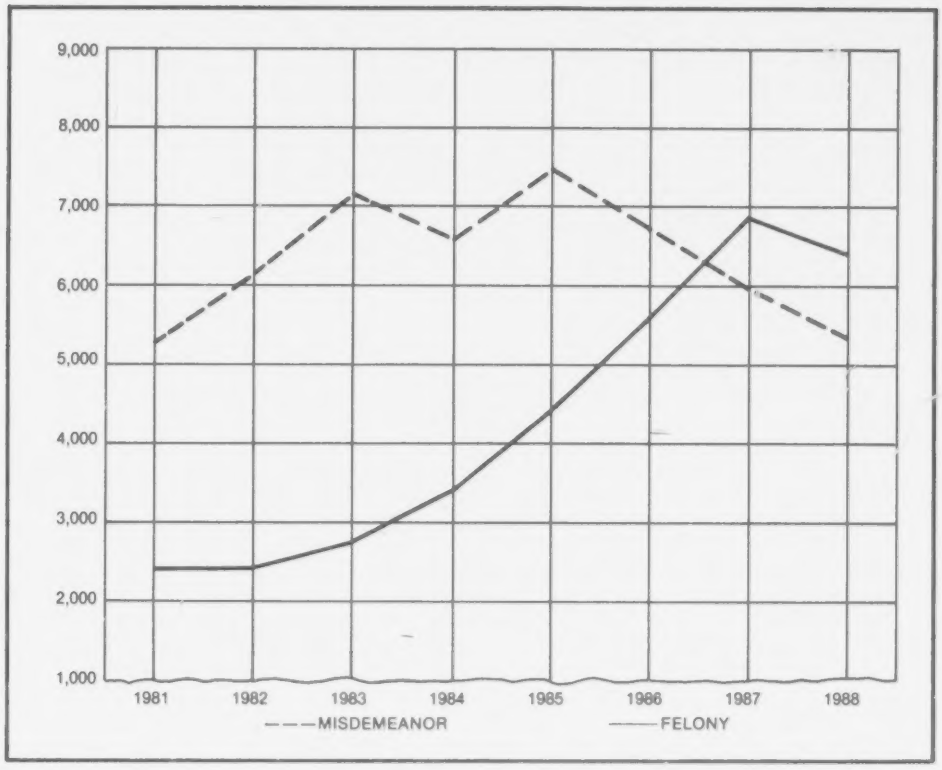


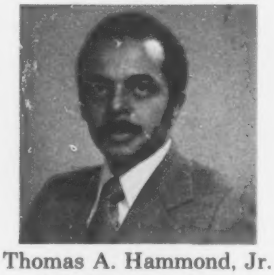
TABLE 18
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS ACTIVITY

	Defendants								%Change
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1987-1988
Pending January 1	39	45	44	40	50	48	20	39	95.0
Filed	1,899	2,154	1,873	1,856	2,213	2,201	2,329	2,741	17.7
Reinstated	9	13	13	29	16	13	11	30	172.7
Total to be Disposed	1,947	2,212	1,930	1,925	2,279	2,262	2,360	2,810	19.1
Dispositions									
Prior to Adjudication	975	1,227	1,186	1,136	1,190	1,332	1,413	1,708	20.9
By Court	927	941	704	739	1,041	910	908	1,057	16.4
Total Dispositions	1,902	2,168	1,890	1,875	2,231	2,242	2,321	2,765	19.1
Pending December 31	45	44	40	50	48	20	39	45	15.4

SUPERIOR COURT
CIVIL DIVISION

William C. Gardner
Presiding Judge

Paul R. Webber III
Deputy Presiding Judge



Thomas A. Hammond, Jr.
Chief Deputy Clerk

The Civil Division of the Superior Court has jurisdiction over any civil action at law or in equity (excluding family matters) brought in the District of Columbia except where jurisdiction is exclusively vested in the federal court.

The Civil Actions Branch is responsible for the management of all civil actions where the amount in controversy exceeds $2,000 as well as landlord and tenant cases. All motions which are filed in civil actions cases are processed by the Civil Motions Branch, while caseflow management and the calendaring of all civil actions cases are within the purview of the Civil Assignment Branch. The Small Claims Branch oversees the processing and adjudication of all cases where the amount in controversy is $2,000 or less, and provides a forum for *pro se* litigants. Courtroom staffing and operations are the responsibility of the Courtroom Support Branch.

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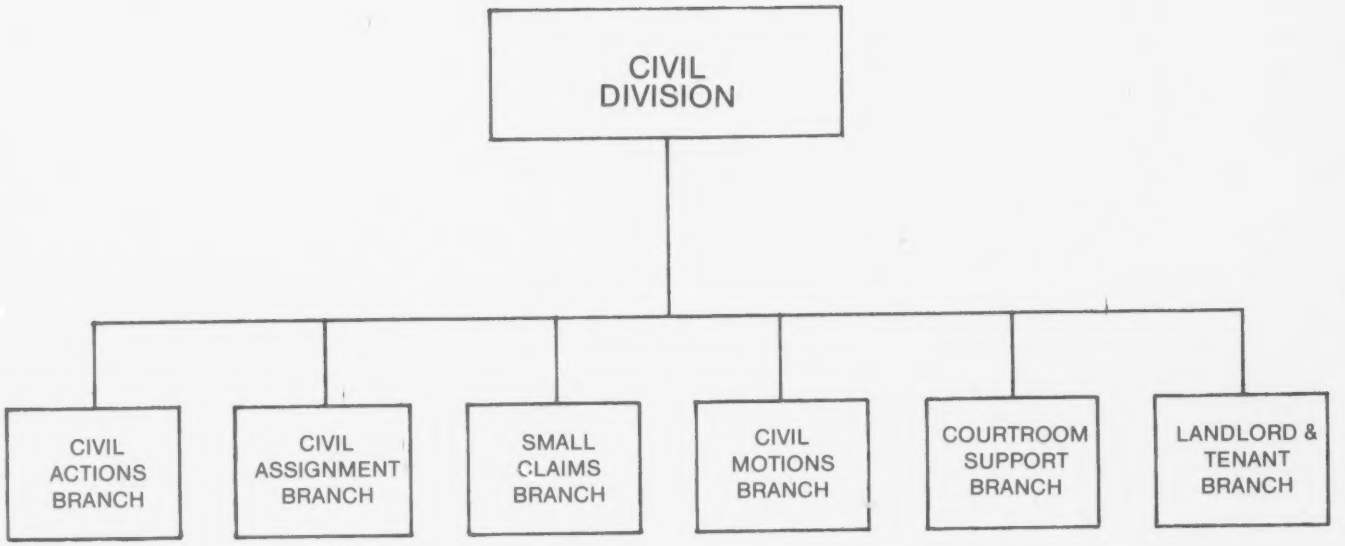

CIVIL DIVISION
CIVIL ACTIONS BRANCH
CIVIL ASSIGNMENT BRANCH
SMALL CLAIMS BRANCH
CIVIL MOTIONS BRANCH
COURTROOM SUPPORT BRANCH
LANDLORD & TENANT BRANCH

TABLE 19
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CIVIL JURY CALENDAR ACTIVITY

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	**1988**	%Change 1987-1988
Cases Pending on Trial Calendar January 1	4,197	4,350	4,322	4,465	3,863	3,745	3,972	**3,276**	-17.5
New and Reinstated Cases Placed on Trial Calendar	3,379	3,362	2,763	2,465	2,170	2,303	1,952	**2,509**	28.5
Less Jury Trials Waived	35	—	57	34	21	32	17	**14**	-17.6
–Total Cases on Trial Calendar	7,541	7,712	7,028	6,896	6,012	6,016	5,907	**5,771**	-2.3
Dispositions	3,191	3,390	2,563	3,033	2,267	2,044	2,631	**2,137**	-18.8
Cases Pending on Trial Calendar December 31	4,350	4,322	4,465	3,863	3,745	3,972	3,276	**3,643**	10.9

TABLE 20
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CIVIL NON-JURY CALENDAR ACTIVITY

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	**1988**	%Change 1987-1988
Cases Pending on Trial Calendar January 1	1,588	1,781	2,401	2,563	2,083	2,022	2,198	**1,839**	-16.3
New and Reinstated Cases Placed on Trial Calendar	2,514	2,962	2,636	2,491	1,883	1,875	1,450	**1,682**	16.0
Waived from Jury Calendar	35	—	57	34	21	32	17	**14**	-17.6
Total Cases on Trial Calendar	4,137	4,743	5,094	5,088	3,987	3,929	3,665	**3,535**	-3.5
Dispositions	2,356	2,342	2,531	3,005	1,965	1,731	1,826	**1,391**	-23.8
Cases Pending on Trial Calendar December 31	1,781	2,401	2,563	2,083	2,022	2,198	1,839	**2,144**	16.6

EXHIBIT XII: TREND — CIVIL ACTIONS: JURY AND NON-JURY DISPOSITIONS OF CASES AT ISSUE

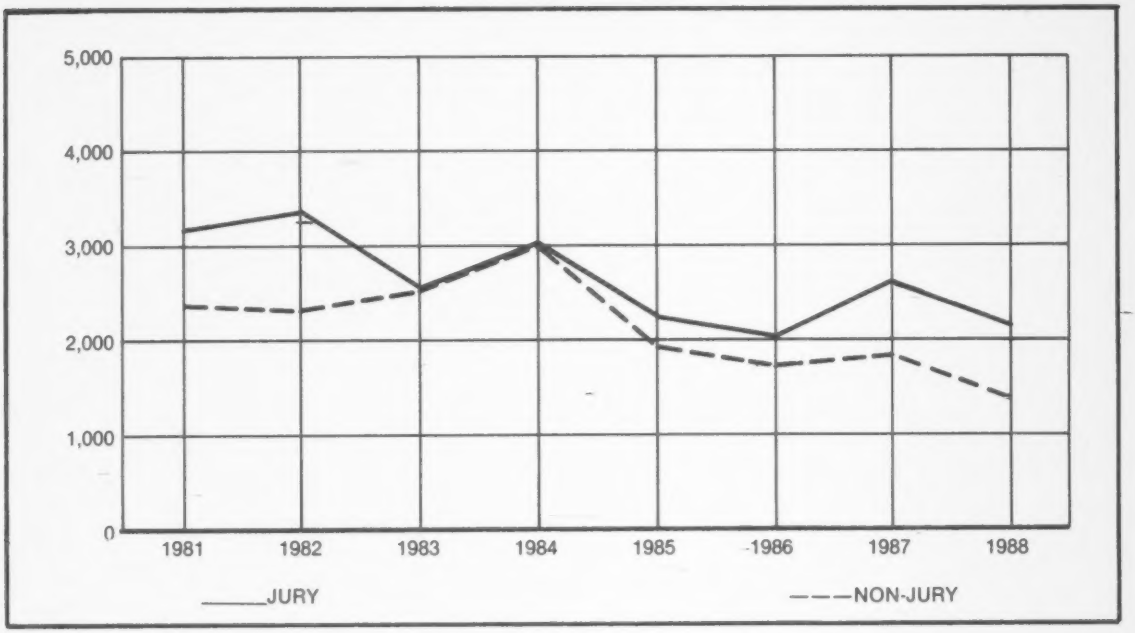


EXHIBIT XIII: TREND — CIVIL ACTIONS: JURY AND NON-JURY PENDING CASES AT ISSUE

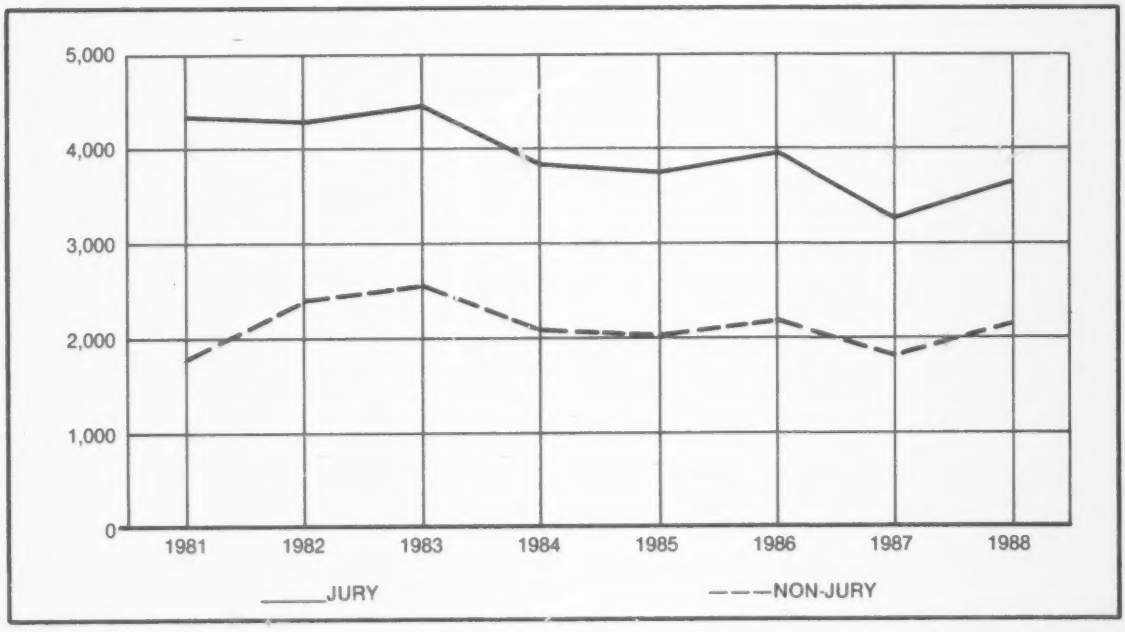
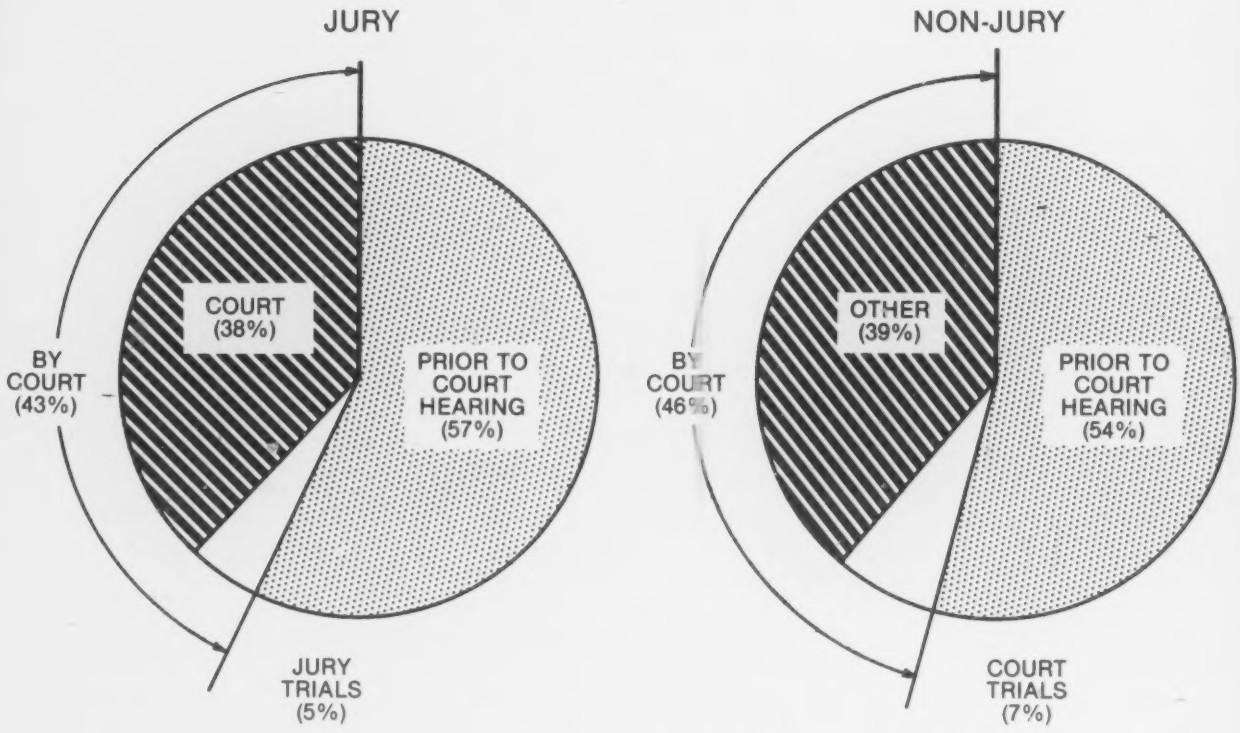


EXHIBIT XIV: CIVIL JURY AND NON-JURY DISPOSITIONS 1988



Disposition of Cases at Issue	Jury	Non-Jury	Total	%
Prior to Court Hearing	1,216	748	1,964	56
Disposed of by Court				
Jury and Court Trials Held	99	95	194	
Consents	34	15	49	
Ex Parte	1	6	7	
Judgments	—	114	114	
Settlements at Pretrial or Trial Conference	607	175	782	
Dismissed for Want of Prosecution	27	36	63	
Summary Judgment Granted	47	77	124	
Motion to Dismiss Granted	58	18	76	
Motion for Judgment Granted	53	105	158	
Judgment on Pleadings	—	—	—	
Other	—	2	2	
Total	926	643	1,569	44
Total Dispositions	2,142	1,391	3,533	100

TABLE 21
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF MOTIONS ACTIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	%Change 1987-1988
Motions and Oppositions Filed	20,980	19,727	17,656	16,626	15,096	15,916	15,519	**15,291**	-1.5
Motions Hearings	2,005	2,258	2,539	1,612	1,425	1,268	972	**413**	-57.5

TABLE 22
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF JUDGMENT ACTIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	%Change 1987-1988
Default Judgments	4,324	6,167	3,621	3,848	1,929	2,105	2,585	**2,749**	6.3
Confession and Consent	382	670	558	460	149	269	366	**611**	66.9
Default Judgments, Rule 55-II	230	311	260	316	175	142	121	**182**	50.4
Judgments of Condemnation	542	741	615	571	356	333	419	**1,029**	145.6
Judgments, Rule 62-II	546	384	306	329	255	235	202	**293**	45.0
Total	6,024	8,273	5,360	5,524	2,864	3,084	3,693	**4,864**	31.7

TABLE 23
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF LANDLORD AND TENANT ACTIVITY

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	%Change 1987-1988
Pending January 1	5,333	7,185	5,404	2,628	6,097	6,694	6,508	6,552	0.7
Filed	101,825	89,694	84,222	84,817	87,767	85,139	80,690	76,295	-5.4
Reinstated	708	703	1,491	7,202	2,057	2,601	1,914	2,758	44.1
Total to be Disposed	107,866	97,582	91,117	94,647	95,921	94,434	89,112	85,605	-3.9
Dispositions	100,681	92,178	88,489	86,810	89,227	87,926	82,560	79,492	-3.7
Pending December 31	7,185	5,404	2,628	6,097	6,694	6,508	6,552	6,113	-6.7

TABLE 24
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SMALL CLAIMS ACTIVITY

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	%Change 1987-1988
Pending January 1	2,405	1,495	1,587	1,377	2,037	2,497	2,153	2,231	3.6
Filed	23,364	22,594	21,142	24,741	35,719	35,155	30,108	29,552	-1.8
Reactivated/Reinstated	1,126	879	596	582	327	42	5,664[a]	15,355[a]	171.1
Total to be Disposed	26,895	24,968	23,325	26,700	38,083	37,694	37,925	47,138	24.3
Dispositions	25,400	23,381	21,948	24,663	35,586	35,541	35,694	44,693	25.2
Pending December 31	1,495	1,587	1,377	2,037	2,497	2,153	2,231	2,445	9.6

Cases filed by Individuals without Attorney (included above in cases filed)	5,306	5,561	5,261	5,038	7,814	7,976	7,456	6,863	-8.0

[a] This figure includes cases removed from files not previously reported. Because of the large number of cases removed from files, the percentage increase is not a meaningful statistic.

SUPERIOR COURT
FAMILY DIVISION

Bruce S. Mencher
Presiding Judge

Geoffrey M. Alprin
Deputy Presiding Judge

H. Edward Ricks
Chief Deputy Clerk

The responsibilities of the Family Division encompass a broad spectrum of family matters as evidenced by the diversity of the nine component branches: Courtroom Support Branch; Domestic Relations Branch; Intrafamily and Neglect Branch; Juvenile Branch; Family Assignment Branch; Mental Health/Mental Retardation Branch; Office of Counsel for Child Abuse and Neglect; and Marriage Bureau.

The Chief Deputy Clerk's office furnishes technical assistance to the branches within the Division and provides information and management assistance to the Presiding Judge and Deputy Presiding Judge; assigns courtroom clerks; responds to public requests for information; monitors case loads and adjusts calendars to maximize dispositions; provides training to the staffs of judges assigned to the Division; designs and conducts research projects; and implements special projects.

In addition, the Family Division coordinates services with outside agencies such as the Department of Human Services, the Bureau of Paternity and Child Support Enforcement and the Office of the Corporation Counsel.

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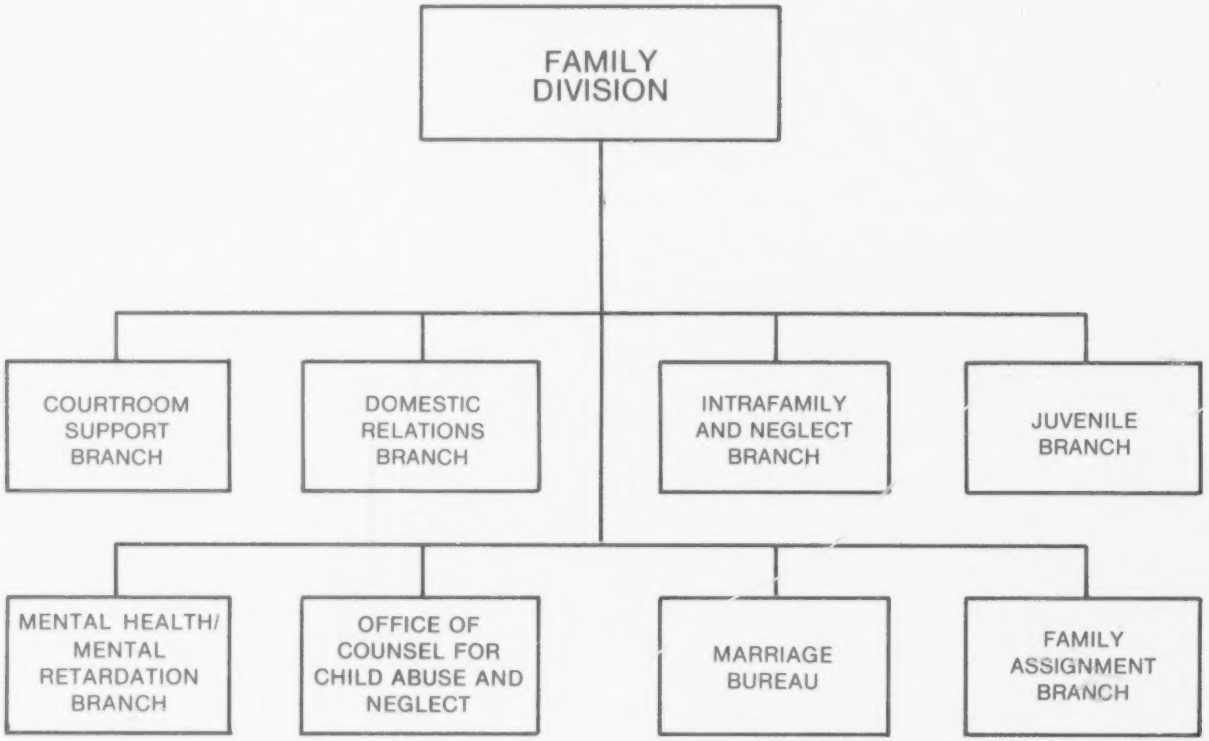

FAMILY DIVISION
COURTROOM SUPPORT BRANCH
DOMESTIC RELATIONS BRANCH
INTRAFAMILY AND NEGLECT BRANCH
JUVENILE BRANCH
MENTAL HEALTH/ MENTAL RETARDATION BRANCH
OFFICE OF COUNSEL FOR CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT
MARRIAGE BUREAU
FAMILY ASSIGNMENT BRANCH

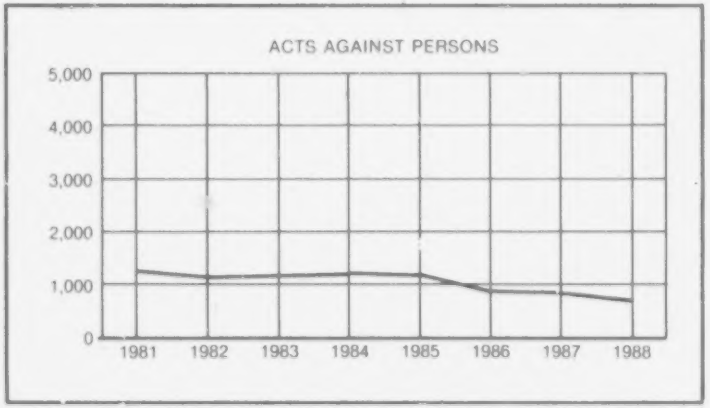
TABLE 25
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE CASE ACTIVITY

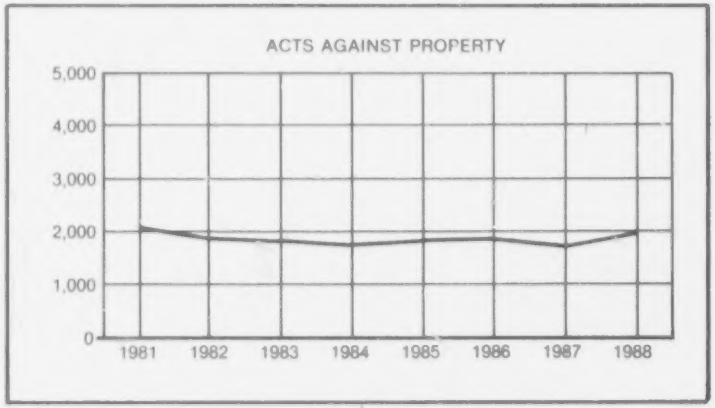
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	**1988**	%Change 1987-1988
Pending January 1	1,342	1,049	1,067	1,240	1,238	**1,505**	**1,490**	**1,466**	-1.6
New Referrals									
Acts Against Persons	1,253	1,169	1,203	1,230	1,180	896	830	**680**	-18.1
Acts Against Property	2,021	1,898	1,847	1,759	1,829	1,868	1,733	**1,956**	12.9
Acts Against Public Order	698	677	828	1,002	1,229	1,698	2,327	**2,515**	8.1
Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS)	146	80	76	106	64	37	85	**117**	37.6
Interstate Compact (ISC)	205	188	175	167	190	191	152	**188**	23.7
Total	4,323	4,012	4,129	4,264	4,492	4,690	5,127	**5,456**	6.4
Reinstated	6	4	6	—	8	40	18	**35**	94.4
Total to be Disposed	5,671	5,065	5,202	5,504	5,738	6,235	6,635	**6,957**	4.9
Dispositions									
Not Petitioned	1,341	1,188	1,207	1,131	1,294	1,169	1,512	**1,904**	25.9
Committed to SSA	316	447	385	501	497	500	458	**603**	31.7
Consent Decree	396	267	276	356	284	345	394	**543**	37.8
Dismissed	1,729	1,203	1,247	1,194	1,164	1,536	1,435	**1,471**	2.5
Probation	836	852	725	832	803	920	1,138	**949**	-16.6
Other	4	41	122	252	191	275	232	**236**	1.7
Total Dispositions	4,622	3,998	3,962	4,266	4,233	4,745	5,169	**5,706**	10.4
Pending December 31	1,049	1,067	1,240	1,238	1,505	1,490	1,466	**1,251**	-14.7
Delinquency	998	996	1,179	1,173	1,472	1,460	1,419	**1,180**	-16.8
PINS and ISC	51	71	61	65	33	30	47	**71**	51.1

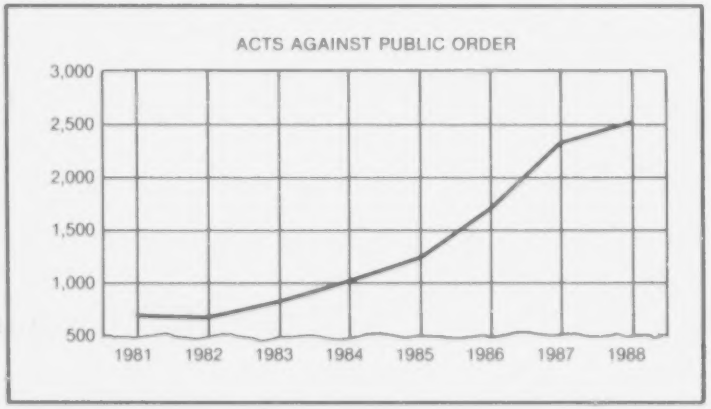
TABLE 26
SUMMARY OF DELINQUENCY AND PINS CASES BY SEX AND REASONS FOR REFERRAL

	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	**Total**	**Boys**	**Girls**
	1981			1982			1983			1984			1985			1986			1987			**1988**		
Acts Against Persons	1,253	1,093	160	1,169	1,052	117	1,203	1,065	138	1,230	1,073	157	1,180	1,028	152	896	798	98	830	730	100	**680**	**581**	**99**
Acts Against Property	2,021	1,901	120	1,898	1,752	146	1,847	1,744	103	1,759	1,652	107	1,829	1,690	139	1,868	1,759	109	1,733	1,600	133	**1,956**	**1,833**	**123**
Acts Against Public Order	698	602	96	677	544	133	828	701	127	1,002	890	112	1,229	1,130	99	1,698	1,605	93	2,327	2,213	114	**2,515**	**2,400**	**115**
PINS and ISC	351	166	185	268	142	126	251	135	116	273	140	133	254	140	114	228	119	109	237	124	113	**305**	**162**	**143**
Total	4,323	3,762	561	4,012	3,490	522	4,129	3,645	484	4,264	3,755	509	4,492	3,988	504	4,690	4,281	409	5,127	4,667	460	**5,456**	**4,976**	**480**
Ratio of Boys and Girls		87%	13%		87%	13%		88%	12%		88%	12%		89%	11%		91%	9%		91%	9%		**91%**	**9%**

EXHIBIT XV: TREND OF JUVENILE REFERRALS







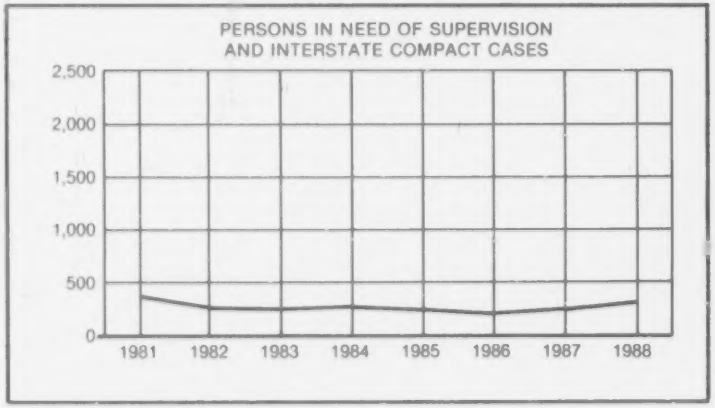


TABLE 27
JUVENILE REFERRALS BY AGE

1988

	Age										Total
	Under 9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17 and Over	
Acts Against Persons	8	3	3	17	24	40	79	122	142	242	680
Assault:											
Aggravated	4	1	1	9	8	19	32	57	70	120	321
Simple	1	1	2	1	4	10	23	36	38	43	159
Homicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3		—	10
Rape	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4		5	12
Robbery:											
Armed	—	1	—	2	1	1	5	2	11	19	42
Force and Violence	1	—	—	1	5	2	5	12	13	25	64
Attempted	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	1	4	10
Other	2	—	—	4	5	7	8	7	3	26	62
Acts Against Property	4	3	8	19	46	70	210	349	421	826	1,956
Burglary I	—	—	—	1	1	2	5	4	9	15	37
Attempted Burglary I	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	12	16
Burglary II	2	—	1	6	10	10	10	16	12	20	87
Attempted Burglary II	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	1	7
Larceny:											
Grand	—	—	1	—	—	4	6	5	1	11	28
Petit	—	—	—	1	1	2	8	10	17	34	73
Unauthorized Use of Auto	1	2	3	9	17	36	148	251	328	632	1,427
Other	1	1	3	2	16	16	28	61	52	101	281
Acts Against Public Order	6	2	5	6	24	66	163	397	578	1,268	2,515
Possession of Marijuana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	28	36
Narcotics:											
Sale/Possession	4	2	3	4	17	51	129	274	424	1,023	1,931
Other	2	—	2	3	7	15	34	121	148	217	548
PINS	—	—	1	—	3	13	28	38	23	11	117
Beyond Control	—	—	1	—	2	6	13	19	17	9	67
Runaway from Home	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	7
Truancy from School	—	—	—	—	1	7	15	16	4	—	43
Interstate Compact	—	—	1	—	2	6	14	31	47	87	188
Total	18	8	18	42	99	195	494	937	1,211	2,434	5,456

TABLE 28
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF INTRAFAMILY AND NEGLECT ACTIVITY

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	**1988**	%Change 1987-1988
Total Intrafamily and Neglect[a]									
Pending January 1	266	197	430	252[e]	314	344	427	**461**	8.0
Filed	1,017	1,323	1,445	1,586	1,580	1,744	1,666	**1,887**	13.3
Reactivated Cases	—	6,168	5,698	5,634	5,867	6,034	5,535	**6,347**	14.7
Total to be Disposed	1,283	7,597	7,573	7,472	7,761	8,122	7,628	**8,695**	14.0
Dispositions[b]	1,086	7,167	7,346	7,158	7,417	7,695	7,167	**8,075**	12.7
Pending December 31	197	430	227	314	344	427	461	**620**	34.5
Intrafamily									
Pending January 1	86	60	327	100[b]	101	102	132	**106**	-19.7
Filed	581	800	975	1,094	1,124	1,250	1,138	**1,278**	12.3
Reactivated Cases	—	128	212	192	179	338	306	**324**	5.9
Total to be Disposed	667	988	1,514	1,386	1,404	1,690	1,576	**1,708**	8.4
Dispositions	607	661	1,439[d]	1,285	1,302	1,558	1,470	**1,569**	6.7
Pending December 31	60	327	75	101	102	132	106	**139**	31.1
Neglect									
Pending January 1	180	137	103	152	213	242	295	**355**	20.3
Filed									
Abused Child	164	149	173	180	160	223	283	**342**	20.8
Neglected Child[c]	271	283	297	312	296	271	245	**267**	9.0
Other	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—
Total	436	432	470	492	456	494	528	**609**	15.3
Reactivated Cases	—	6,040	5,486	5,442	5,688	5,696	5,229	**6,023**	15.2
Total to be Disposed	616	6,609	6,059	6,086	6,357	6,432	6,052	**6,987**	15.4
Dispositions									
Not Petitioned	54	27	50	29	44	22	49	**43**	-12.2
Committed	225	200	191	204	189	193	166	**151**	-9.0
Dismissed	87	72	43	51	45	86	124	**156**	25.8
Protective Supervision	109	164	136	145	149	140	129	**133**	3.1
Other	4	3	1	2	—	—	1	**—**	-100.0
Reviews	—	6,040	5,486	5,442	5,688	5,696	5,228	**6,023**	15.2
Total	479	6,506	5,907	5,873	6,115	6,137	5,697	**6,506**	14.2
Pending December 31	137	103	152	213	242	295	355	**481**	35.5

[a] Beginning with 1982 figures, a differentiation is made between active and inactive cases in Intrafamily and Neglect. In previous years, when reactivated cases were not reported, the Intrafamily pending caseload was underrepresented.

[b] Includes reviews held.

[c] In previous years, neglected children were categorized either as abandoned by parent, homeless, or without parental care.

[d] The high degree of activity is due to the administrative closure of 340 cases.

[e] This figure reflects an adjustment of + 25 cases.

TABLE 29
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS ACTIVE CASELOAD[a]

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	%Change 1987-1988
Total Domestic Relations								
Pending January 1	2,983	3,990	3,795	5,392	7,948	6,297[b]	**5,812**	-7.7
Filed	8,442	8,039	6,059	7,566	8,088	8,421	**6,492**	-22.9
Reactivated	2,854	4,589	4,630	4,401	3,781	7,052	**3,636**	-48.4
Disposed	10,289	12,823	9,092	9,411	14,068	15,958	**11,405**	-28.5
Pending December 31	3,990	3,795	5,392	7,948	5,749	5,812	**4,535**	-22.0
Divorce								
Pending January 1	1,391	1,435	2,133	2,406	2,712	3,060	**3,009**	-1.7
Filed	3,309	3,051	2,964	2,870	3,038	3,290	**2,825**	-14.1
Reactivated	280	266	93	95	106	1,470[c]	**1,116**	-24.1
Disposed	3,545	2,619	2,784	2,659	2,796	4,811	**4,145**	-13.8
Pending December 31	1,435	2,133	2,406	2,712	3,060	3,009	**2,805**	-6.8
Adoption								
Pending January 1	327	347	321	385	340	304	**358**	17.8
Filed	377	345	360	316	290	287	**309**	7.7
Reactivated	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	**n/a**	n/a
Disposed	357	371	296	361	326	233	**373**	60.1
Pending December 31	347	321	385	340	304	358	**294**	-17.9
Paternity								
Pending January 1	609	937	40	553	1,659	1,522[b]	**1,634**	7.4
Filed	2,414	1,634	1,214	1,705	2,219	2,820	**1,786**	-36.7
Reactivated	1,331	1,696	1,915	2,180	1,901	2,950	**1,192**	-59.6
Disposed	3,417	4,227	2,616	2,779	5,565	5,658	**3,866**	-31.7
Pending December 31	937	40	553	1,659	214	1,634	**746**	-54.3
Support								
Pending January 1	98	231	305	348	674	164[b]	**289**	76.2
Filed	776	488	177	406	202	475	**315**	-33.7
Reactivated	328	583	337	426	345	441	**258**	-41.5
Disposed	971	997	471	503	790	791	**636**	-19.6
Pending December 31	231	305	348	674	431	289	**226**	21.8
Reciprocal Support								
Pending January 1	558	1,040	996	1,700	2,563	1,247[b]	**522**	-58.1
Filed	1,566	2,521	1,344	2,269	2,339	1,549	**1,257**	-18.9
Reactivated	915	2,044	2,285	1,700	1,429	2,191	**1,070**	-51.2
Disposed	1,999	4,609	2,925	3,106	4,591	4,465	**2,385**	-46.6
Pending December 31	1,040	996	1,700	2,563	1,740	522	**464**	-11.1

[a] The Domestic Relations caseload includes active cases only. Active cases are cases which are at issue (cases for which an answer has been filed) and cases reactivated for a review hearing.

[b] Figures adjusted at beginning of 1987 following handcount of pending caseload.

[c] Figure adjusted at mid-year to include motions activity.

TABLE 30
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF MENTAL HEALTH ACTIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	%Change 1987-1988
Trial by Jury	8	3	12	16	12	18	19	26	36.8
Trial by Court	2	10	18	15	16	6	9	3	-66.7
Emergency Mental Health Cases Filed	1,475	1,359	1,513	1,423	1,314	1,895	1,905	2,033	6.7
Hearings Held	745	750	485	522	587	798	967	788	-18.7
Pending January 1[a]	122	96	140	105	162	237	276	485[a]	68.5
Petitions Filed	823	708	687	766	825	1,033	961	2,963	208.3
Petitions Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	n/a
Petitions Closed	849	664	722	709	750	994	897	2,985	230.5
Pending December 31	96	140	105	162	237	276	340	544	60.0

[a] Prior to 1988, these figures included only those mental health cases referred for emergency observation and resulting in a petition being filed for judicial action. Figures now include all mental health activity.

TABLE 31
MENTAL RETARDATION ACTIVITY

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	%Change 1987-1988
Total Mental Retardation Matters Pending January 1	1,038	1,028	1,054	1,111	1,105	1,125	1.8
Filed	26	40	73	21	43	34	-20.9
Cases Available For Disposition	1,064	1,068	1,127	1,132	1,148	1,159	1.0
Dispositions							
Closed:							
Found Not Mentally Retarded	28	9	7	17	9	14	55.6
Deceased	8	5	9	10	14	19	35.7
Total	36	14	16	27	23	33	43.5
Pending December 31	1,028	1,054	1,111	1,105	1,125	1,126	0.1

TABLE 32
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF MARRIAGE BUREAU ACTIVITY

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	%Change 1987-1988
Minister Licenses Issued	439	443	373	414	580	521	603	614	1.8
Marriage Applications Received	5,621	5,867	5,803	5,747	5,254	5,339	5,290	4,920	-6.9
Marriage Licenses Issued	5,485	5,693	5,611	5,592	5,143	5,172	5,369	5,052	-5.9
Religious Ceremonies Performed	4,450	4,469	4,350	4,438	4,160	4,250	4,279	4,126	-3.6
Civil Ceremonies Performed	887	1,103	1,106	1,051	882	847	863	817	-5.3

SUPERIOR COURT
PROBATE DIVISION

Annice McBride Wagner
Presiding Judge

Emmet G. Sullivan
Deputy Presiding Judge

Constance G. Starks
Register of Wills and
Clerk of the Probate
Division

The Probate Division has the primary responsibility for fiduciary matters in the District of Columbia. Included in this responsibility are the appointment and supervision of: personal representatives for deceased persons; guardians of minors; conservators for adult incompetents; trustees subject to the jurisdiction of, or required to account, to the Court; receivers for absentees and absconders; and assignees for the benefit of creditors.

The Register of Wills, a statutory officer, performs such duties as the Clerk of the Probate Division as assigned by the Chief Judge and is charged with protecting the rights of all persons who may be interested in the administration of a decedent's estate, whether as heirs, beneficiaries under wills, creditors, or debtors. In addition, the Register of Wills has the duty of insuring that all disbursements and distributions of assets of the various kinds of estates made are in accordance with the District of Columbia Code and the Superior Court Rules, both those of the Probate Division and Civil Fiduciary. The Register of Wills also permanently maintains all original papers filed, including all wills proved in the District of Columbia since its formation, and all bonds and orders recorded.

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TABLE 33: Comparative Analysis of Probate Division Activity 83

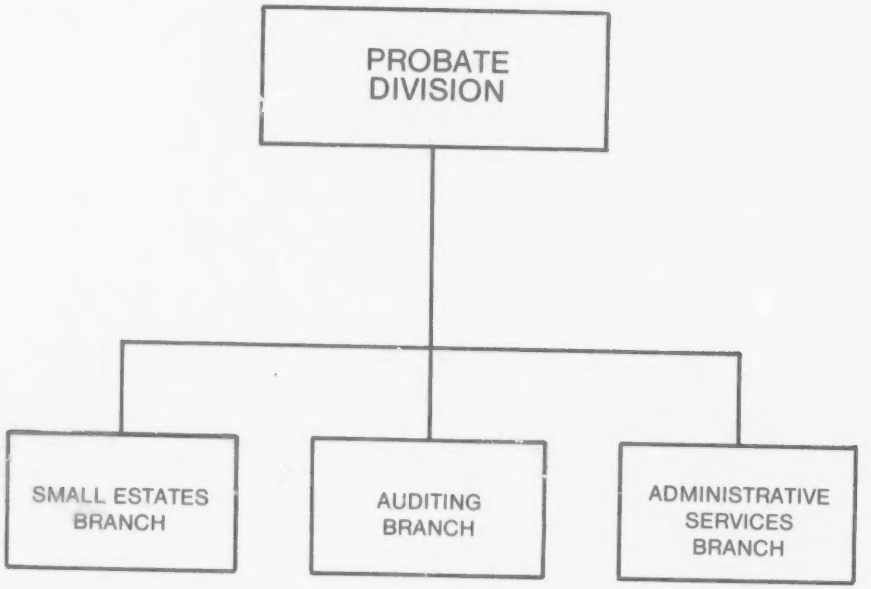
PROBATE
DIVISION
SMALL ESTATES
BRANCH
AUDITING
BRANCH
ADMINISTRATIVE
SERVICES
BRANCH

TABLE 33
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PROBATE DIVISION ACTIVITY

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	%Change 1987-1988
Total Probate									
Pending January 1	4,348	5,612	6,185	6,349	6,864	7,557	7,398	7,228	-2.3
Filed	2,970[a]	2,849	2,829	3,014	3,296	3,283	3,182	3,088	-3.0
Transferred from Auditor-Master	474	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disposed	2,180	2,276	2,665	2,499	2,603	3,442	3,352	3,165	-5.6
Pending December 31	5,612	6,185	6,349	6,864	7,557	7,398	7,228	7,151	-1.1
Estates of Decedents									
Formal Probate									
Pending January 1	2,197	2,740	3,139	3,119	3,404	3,809	3,576	3,287	-8.1
Filed	1,763	1,543	1,501	1,613	1,777	1,814	1,782	1,687	-5.3
Disposed	1,220	1,144	1,521	1,328	1,372	2,047	2,071	1,902	-8.2
Pending December 31	2,740	3,139	3,119	3,404	3,809	3,576	3,287	3,072	-6.5
Small Estates									
Pending January 1	66	145	178	175	250	360	367	375	2.2
Filed	816	909	918	986	1,122	1,066	1,014	910	-10.3
Disposed	737	876	921	911	1,012	1,059	1,006	1,009	0.3
Pending December 31	145	178	175	250	360	367	375	276	-26.4
Conservatorships									
Pending January 1	1,254	1,902	2,044	2,237	2,410	2,608	2,727	2,880	5.6
Filed	744[b]	272	305	309	302	276	282	378	34.0
Disposed	96	130	112	136	104	157	129	111	-14.0
Pending December 31	1,902	2,044	2,237	2,410	2,608	2,727	2,880	3,147	9.3
Guardianships									
Pending January 1	831	825	824	818	800	780	728	686	-5.8
Filed	121	125	105	106	95	127	104	113	8.7
Disposed	127	126	111	124	115	179	146	143	-2.1
Pending December 31	825	824	818	800	780	728	686	656	-4.4

[a] Figures reflect an adjustment of – 816 cases for 1981.

[b] Figure reflects 474 cases transferred from the Auditor-Master.

SUPERIOR COURT
SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIVISION

Roy S. Wynn, Jr.
Deputy Clerk of the Court
Director, Special Operations Division

The Special Operations Division of the Superior Court is headed by the Deputy Clerk of the Court. This Division includes the Tax Office, the Appeals Coordinator's Office, the Juror Office, the Office of Interpreter Services, and the Superior Court Library. The Tax Office maintains official dockets and calendars, schedules and arranges hearings, and prepares and certifies records on appeal for tax cases. The timely processing of all cases on appeal, including the coordination, maintenance and distribution of filings, preparation of statistical reports, and coordination with the D.C. Court of Appeals, attorneys, and *pro se* litigants, is the responsibility of the Appeals Coordinator's Office. The administration of juror services through the Juror Office includes processing jurors under the one trial/one day jury service, obtaining information from courtroom clerks on the size of panels needed by various judges, and randomly selecting and dispersing petit juror panels to those courtrooms. The Juror Office also selects and swears-in grand jurors, and maintains statistics on juror utilization. The Office of Interpreter Services provides Spanish, sign language, and other language interpreters for court proceedings. This Office also acts as a resource center for parties seeking to contract for foreign language or sign language interpreters. The Superior Court Library administers an extensive collections program developed to ensure the availability of broad-based research materials and legal references. In addition, the Library maintains the Superior Court's "Opinion Digest," and subscribes to an automated research service to ensure rapid access to and retrieval of legal information.

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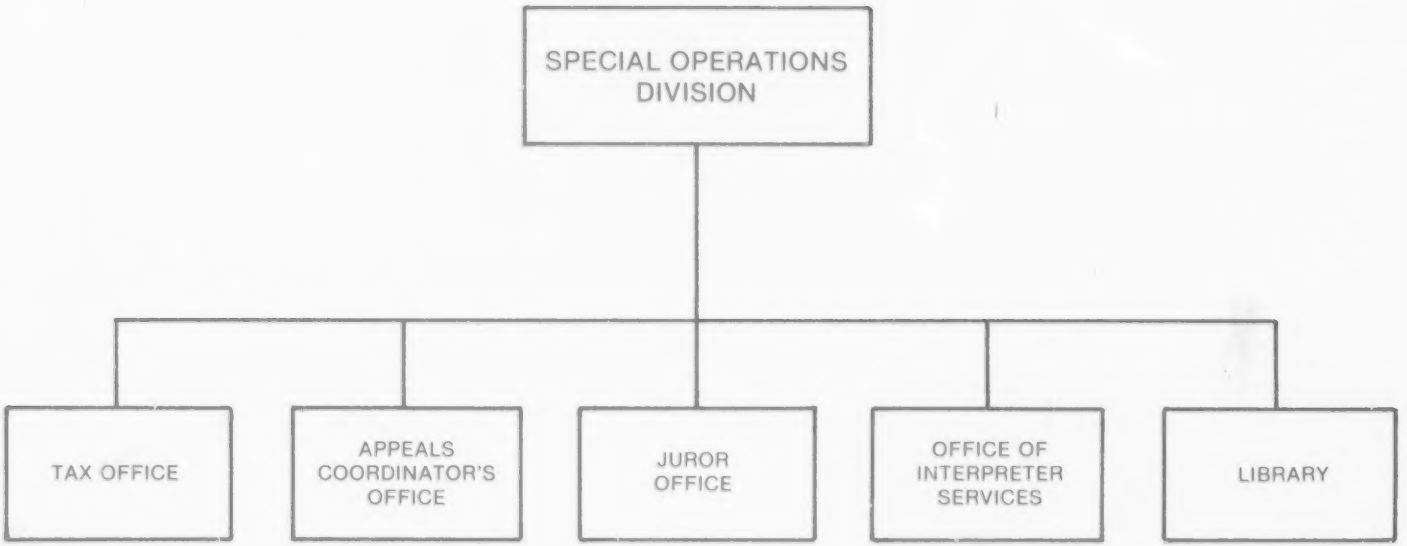
SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIVISION
TAX OFFICE
APPEALS COORDINATOR'S OFFICE
JUROR OFFICE
OFFICE OF INTERPRETER SERVICES
LIBRARY

TABLE 34
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TAX OFFICE ACTIVITY

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	%Change 1987-1988
Criminal Tax Cases									
Pending January 1	5	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filed	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total to be Disposed	13	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dispositions									
Nolle Prosequi	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dismissed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jury Trials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Court Trials	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleas	5	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bench Warrants Issued/Expired	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	9	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pending December 31	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civil Tax Cases									
Pending January 1	433	398	376	429	176	217	238	**267**	12.2
Filed	77	94	135	166	203	158	149	**101**	-32.2
Certified from Another Division	1	1	3	3	4	3	2	—	-100.0
Reinstated	—	—	4	4	1	—	—	**3**	100.0
Total to be Disposed	511	493	518	602	384	378	389	**371**	-4.6
Dispositions									
Dismissed/Withdrawn	61	45	20	329	49	41	40	**48**	20.0
Stipulations for Entry of Decision	33	59	63	70	84	83	70	**59**	-15.7
Court Trials	5	3	3	15	18	12	9	**11**	22.2
Motions for Summary Judgment Granted	5	6	2	9	10	4	3	**1**	-66.7
Judgments	9	4	1	3	3	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Total	113	117	89	426	167	140	122	**119**	-2.5
Pending December 31	398	376	429	176	217	238	267	**252**	-5.6

TABLE 35: JURY MANAGEMENT

As the comparative statistics in these three charts indicate, Superior Court juror usage has remained at relatively high levels from 1981 through 1988. Factors such as the size of the court, the average length of trials and the complexity of the cases all impact upon the conformance of a court to the suggested national standards. These criteria serve as excellent indicators of a system's general performance. Through continuing statistical analysis and controlled experimentation, the Court intends to further improve the efficiency and integrity of our jury system.

PETIT JUROR UTILIZATION

	1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average	**Total**	**Daily Average**
Number of Days Jurors Reported	241	—	241	—	243	—	242	—	241	—	243	—	238	—	**240**	**—**
Number of Jurors Serving	76,810	319	80,107	332	86,542	356	86,683	358	122,085	507	111,801	460	98,831	415	**103,130**	**430**
Number of Panel Requests	1,561	6.5	1,740	7.2	1,481	6.1	1,412	5.8	1,893	7.9	1,529	6.3	1,418	6.0	**1,497**	**6.2**
Number of Jurors Sent to Voir Dire	54,427	256	58,717	244	53,373	220	51,083	211	71,718	298	59,768	246	56,237	236	**62,799**	**262**
Number of Carryovers	40,577	168	45,152	187	50,574	208	50,698	209	61,298	254	52,328	215	46,646	196	**45,386**	**189**
Number Selected/Serving on Panels	17,292	72	19,461	81	17,933	74	17,708	73	23,509	98	18,491	76	17,505	74	**17,983**	**75**
Number of Times Judges Waited for Panels	326	—	556	—	390	—	541	—	131	—	163	—	208	—	**360**	**—**

JUROR UTILIZATION MEASURES

Measure	National Standard	Superior Court of District of Columbia							
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	**1988**
Voir Dire Attendance	Greater than 100%.	150%	168%	148%	142%	118%	100%	108%	**109%**
Sworn Jurors	Greater than 50%.	48%	56%	50%	49%	39%	31%	34%	**31%**
Overcall	Less than 20%.	13%	11%	15%	16%	22%	25%	23%	**20%**
Panel Calls Per Day	Greater than 3.	6.5	7.2	6.1	5.8	7.9	6.3	6.0	**6.2**
Zero Panel Call Days	Less than 10%.[a]	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	1.6%	1.7%	**2.1**

[a] No panel calls on less than 10% of the days.

PANEL UTILIZATION

Type of Case	1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Panels Sent	Trials Held[a]	Panels Sent	Trials Held[a]	Panels Sent	Trials Held[a]	Panels Sent	Trials Held[a]	Panels Sent	Trials Held[a]	Panels Sent	Trials Held[a]	Panels Sent	Trials Held[a]	**Panels Sent**	**Trials Held[a]**
Felony	606	599	539	551	594	618	576	630	768	718	719	688	645	654	**789**	**737**
Misdemeanor	703	667	933	838	631	597	603	660	913	910	578	577	570	554	**560**	**483**
Civil	250	152	271	195	256	160	233	169	211	143	232	149	202	135	**165**	**99**
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	**3**	**3**
Total	1,559	1,418	1,743	1,584	1,481	1,375	1,412	1,459	1,892	1,771	1,529	1,414	1,418	1,344	**1,497**	**1,322**

[a] Represents defendants. This figure does not include mental health or other caseload activity.

SUPERIOR COURT
AUDITOR-MASTER

John W. Follin
Auditor-Master

The Auditor-Master sits as a Master of the Court in civil matters for the conduct of hearings and submission of reports containing findings of fact and conclusions of law. Cases referred to the Auditor-Master may involve various probate matters, statements of accounts of removed fiduciaries in probate and civil matters, assignment for benefit of creditors, accountings between parties in business (partnerships as well as corporations), accountings in trust matters, and determinations of attorneys' fees and damages in construction suits.

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TABLE 36: Auditor-Master Activity 92

TABLE 36
AUDITOR-MASTER ACTIVITY

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	**1988**	%Change 1987-1988
Pending January 1	60	93	120	101	107	102	**137**	34.3
Filed								
Orders of Reference	108	108	56	81	74	112	**56**	-50.0
Inventories	18	5	9	—	1	5	**1**	-80.0
Other	4	3	1	—	2	—	**4**	100.0
Total	130	116	66	81	77	117	**61**	-47.9
Total to be Disposed	190	209	186	182	184	219	**198**	-9.6
Dispositions								
Orders of Reference	81	83	75	75	75	75	**53**	-29.3
Inventories	12	3	9	—	1	4	**—**	-100.0
Other	4	3	1	—	6	3	**4**	33.3
Total	97	89	85	75	82	82	**57**	-30.5
Pending December 31	93	120	101	107	102	137	**141**	2.9

SUPERIOR COURT
SOCIAL SERVICES DIVISION

Alan M. Schuman
Director

The Social Services Division of the Superior Court, which serves as the probation system for the District of Columbia, is responsible for providing information and recommendations to assist the Court in making individualized decisions in all dispositional phases of the adjudication process. The Division provides court-supervised alternatives to incarceration for adults and juveniles, and offers supportive social services to those persons whose problems bring them within the purview of the Court. The Division, comprised of the Adult Supervision, Family, and Diagnostic and Information Resource Branches, offers specialized programs in the areas of adult and family services.

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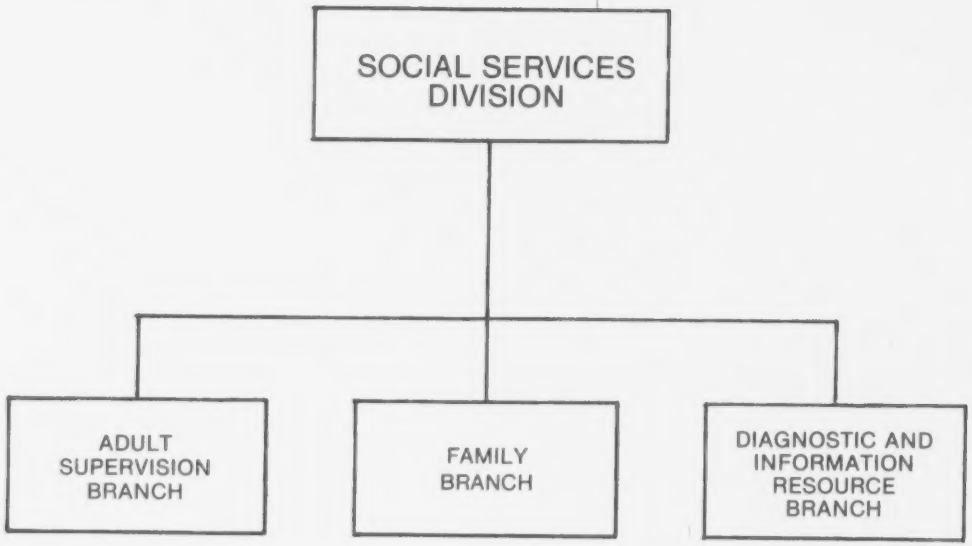
SOCIAL SERVICES DIVISION
ADULT SUPERVISION BRANCH
FAMILY BRANCH
DIAGNOSTIC AND INFORMATION RESOURCE BRANCH

TABLE 37
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ADULT PROBATION ACTIVITY

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	%Change 1987-1988
Cases Under Supervision January 1									
Adult Supervision	6,562	7,982	7,841	9,957[c]	10,713	12,172	12,598[e]	**11,116**	-11.8
Cases Assigned									
Adult Supervision	6,663	7,251	9,344	9,225	10,734	10,661	9,629	**10,244**	6.4
Net Transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—
Cases Removed									
Expiration	1,997	3,344	3,420	3,853	4,697	5,273	5,088	**5,047**	-0.8
Revocation	581	805	830	953	1,078	1,147	1,579	**1,782**	12.9
Early Termination	2,112	2,589	2,385	2,767	2,542	2,537	2,792	**2,498**	-10.5
Placed in Fugitive Status	553	654	631	896	958	936	1,289	**1,984**	53.9
Rejection	—	—	—	—	—	234	363	**299**	-17.6
Total	5,243	7,392	7,266	8,469	9,275	10,127	11,111	**11,610**	4.5
Cases Under Supervision Dec. 31									
Felony	1,847	1,682	1,900	2,395	2,775	3,131	2,696	**2,313**	-14.2
Misdemeanor	6,135	6,159	8,019	8,318	9,397	9,575	8,420	**7,437**	-11.7
Total	7,982	7,841	9,919	10,713	12,172	12,706	11,116	**9,750**	-12.3
Presentence Investigations									
Felony	1,942	2,072	2,491	2,694	3,249	3,072	3,447	**3,100**	-10.1
Misdemeanor	5,867	7,189	5,515	4,984	4,771	5,218	5,296	**4,251**	-19.7
Total	7,809	9,261	8,006	7,678	8,020	8,290	8,743	**7,351**	-15.9
Average Monthly Caseload	7,354	7,984	9,035	10,747	11,499	12,306	11,896	**9,966**	-16.2
Average Number of Probation Officer Positions	76	78	91[a]	94[b]	96[d]	112	117	**126**	5.0

[a] Includes 15 probation officer positions assigned to Special Projects, which in 1986 became part of the Adult Supervision Branch.

[b] Includes 19 probation officer positions assigned to Special Projects, which in 1986 became part of the Adult Supervision Branch.

[c] This figure reflects an adjustment of 38 cases.

[d] Includes 22 probation officer positions assigned to Special Projects, which in 1986 became part of the Adult Supervision Branch.

[e] This figure reflects an adjustment of – 108 cases.

TABLE 38
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF INTRAFAMILY, ABUSE, AND CHILD SUPPORT ACTIVITY

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	**1988**	%Change 1987-1988
Cases Under Supervision January 1									
Intrafamily	51	39	46	36	33	30	29	**63**	117.2
Abuse	124	122	139	187	149	152	161	**141**	-12.2
Child Support	1,073	1,015	979	—	—	—	—	**—**	—
Total	1,248	1,176	1,164	223	182	182	190	**204**	7.4
Cases Assigned									
Intrafamily	57	47	38	33	35	28	73	**64**	-12.3
Abuse	60	78	116	74	79	70	47	**65**	38.3
Child Support	94	73	7	—	—	—	—	**—**	—
Total	211	198	161	107	114	98	120	**129**	7.5
Cases Removed									
Intrafamily	69	40	48	36	38	29	39	**65**	66.7
Abuse	62	61	68	112	76	61	67	**59**	-11.9
Child Support	152	109	986	—	—	—	—	**—**	—
Total	283	210	1,102	148	114	90	106	**124**	17.0
Cases Under Supervision Dec. 31									
Intrafamily	39	46	36	33	30	29	63	**62**	-1.6
Abuse	122	139	187	149	152	161	141	**147**	4.3
Child Support	1,015	979	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—
Total	1,176	1,164	223	182	182	190	204	**209**	2.5
Average Monthly Caseload									
Intrafamily	45	41	40	32	32	24	51	**64**	25.5
Abuse	113	129	165	163	162	163	149	**150**	0.7
Child Support	1,033	1,014	577	—	—	—	—	**—**	—
Total	1,191	1,184	782	195	194	187	200	**214**	7.0
Social Investigations Completed	179	163	224	258	229	213	222	**218**	-1.8
Average Number of Probation Officer Positions	16	12	13	14	14	14	14	**12**	-14.3

TABLE 39
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE PROBATION ACTIVITY

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	**1988**	%Change 1987-1988
Cases Under Supervision January 1									
Consent Decree	144	186	124	134	164	79	137	**130**	- 5.1
Probation	725	769	595	518	641	617	778	**872**	12.1
Suspended Commitment	72	2	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—
Special Projects	78	36	72	71	92	103	93	**119**[c]	28.0
Total	1,019	993	791	723	897	799	1,008	**1,121**	11.2
Cases Assigned									
Consent Decree	339	213	204	258	161	298	302	**525**	73.8
Probation	843	538	459	572	643	721	838	**936**	11.7
Suspended Commitment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—
Special Projects	82	132	90	109	125	107	80	**123**	53.8
Total	1,264	883	753	939	929	1,126	1,220	**1,584**	29.8
Cases Removed									
Expiration	702	696	430	340	526	523	552	**898**	62.7
Revocation	63	37	66	48	108	70	81	**51**	-37.0
Early Termination	401	256	234	289	279	207	420	**144**	-65.7
Special Projects	124	96	91	88	114	117	100	**148**	48.0
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—
Total	1,290	1,085	821	765	1,027	917	1,153	**1,241**	7.6
Cases Under Supervision Dec. 31									
Consent Decree	186	124	134	164	79	137	130	**391**	200.8
Probation	769	595	518	641	617	778	872	**979**	12.3
Suspended Commitment	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—
Special Projects	36	72	71	92	103	93	73	**94**	28.8
Total	993	791	723	897	799	1,008	1,075	**1,464**	36.2
Social Reports Completed	3,349	2,960	2,681	3,414	2,997	2,928	3,364	**2,766**	-17.8
Avg. Monthly Supervision Caseload	990	829	767	771	809	842	1,066	**1,041**	-2.3
Intake Cases	3,026	3,940	4,141	3,758	4,037	3,789	3,113	**4,873**	56.5
Average Number of Probation Officer Positions	53	44[a]	41[a]	41[a]	58	43[a b]	45[a]	**54**[d]	20.0

[a] Includes 6 probation officer positions assigned to Special Projects.

[b] Includes 14 probation officer positions assigned to Intrafamily and Abuse case load.

[c] This figure now includes case activity for the High Intensity Treatment Supervision Program (HITS).

[d] Includes 15 probation officer positions assigned to Special Projects.

TABLE 40
ANALYSIS OF SPECIAL PROJECTS ACTIVITY

1988

	Pending Caseload January 1	Cases Assigned	Cases Removed	Caseload December 31
Traffic Alcohol Program	1,472	1,758	2,004	1,226
Child Support	236	629	751	114
Community Services	1,122	739	1,056	805
Intensive Probation	67	169	152	84
Community Services Diversion	221	748	716	253
Monitored Cases	1	—	1	—
Total	3,119	4,043	4,680	2,482

TABLE 41
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF NEW CASES ASSIGNED[a]

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	**1988**	%Change 1987-1988
Adult Probation Services	6,669	7,251	9,344	9,225	10,734	10,661	9,629	**10,244**	6.4
Family Services	1,506	1,081	914	824	1,043	1,224	1,340	**1,713**	27.8
Crossroads Diversion	1,244	67	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—
Community Services Diversion	535	1,164	1,373	1,497	1,213	905	943	**748**	-20.7
Monitored Cases	—	103	36	53	26	11	11	**—**	-100.0
Total	9,954	9,666	11,667	11,599	13,016	12,801	11,923	**12,705**	6.6

[a] Interoffice transfers are not included.

SUPERIOR COURT

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND SPECIAL PROJECTS DIVISION

Joanne F. Pozzo
Director

The Research, Evaluation and Special Projects Division encompasses five major areas of responsibility: The Multi-Door Dispute Resolution Program, special projects, statistical as well as general reporting and analysis, legislative review and assessments, and forms management.

The Multi-Door Program began in 1985 and continues to provide citizens with an increasing array of alternatives to traditional litigation. In 1987, the Multi-Door Program, working in conjunction with the Civil Division, sponsored the District of Columbia's first Settlement Week. A second Settlement Week was held in April 1988. The Multi-Door Program also offers an Accelerated Resolution of Major Civil Disputes Program which exposes judges to a variety of alternative techniques that have been used successfully in other parts of the county to resolve major civil cases. Other components of the Multi-Door Program include: Small Claims Mediation; Domestic Relations Mediation; a Mandatory Arbitration Program, which commenced in March 1987; and a Civil II Mediation Program, which began in October 1987.

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TABLE 42
INTAKE CASELOAD

	1985	1986	1987	**1988**
No. of Clients Assisted[a]	1,451	1,238	1,383	**1,200**
Types of disputes:				
Small Claims	813	594	609	**381**
Landlord/Tenant	87	62	97	**111**
Domestic Relations	102	210	318	**407**
Other	449	372	359	**301**

[a] An additional 4,036 clients were assisted at the Multi-Door Intake Center located in the D.C. Bar's Lawyer Referral and Information Service.

TABLE 43
MEDIATION PROGRAMS

	1985	1986	1987	**1988**
Small Claims				
Caseload	2,292	2,253	**2,268**	**2,263**
Cases completing mediation	1,920	1,962	1,980	**1,793**
Agreements reached in mediation	1,194	1,367	1,346	**1,319**
Agreement rate[a]	62%	70%	68%	**74%**
Domestic Relations:				
Caseload	11[b]	93	124	**78**
Cases completing mediation	9	87	~~110~~	**80**
Agreements reached in mediation	7	49	45	**34**
Agreement rate[a]	78%	56%	41%	**42%**

[a] Agreements reached as percent of mediations completed.

[b] The Domestic Relations Program began in November 1985; these data represent only a two-month period.

TABLE 44
SETTLEMENT WEEK

	1987	1988
Cases scheduled	701	913
Cases settled:		
Prior to mediation	154	175
In mediation	191	233
Partial settlement	5	—
Total:	350	408
Settlement rate	50%	45%

TABLE 45
CIVIL II MEDIATION

	1987[b]	1988
Cases in mediation	39	107
Completed cases	14	111[c]
Agreements reached	9	58
Agreement rate[a]	64%	52%

[a] Agreements reached as percent of mediations completed.

[b] This program began in October 1987; these data represent a three-month period.

[c] This figure includes 25 cases which entered mediation in 1987 and completed mediation in 1988.

COURT SYSTEM

STATISTICS

COURT SYSTEM

COURT REPORTING DIVISION

Shirley S. Curley
Director

The Court Reporting Division is responsible for the making of a verbatim record of the proceedings of the various trial courts in the Superior Court, timely production of transcripts for filing in the Court of Appeals and the Superior Court, and the timely preparation of transcripts ordered by attorneys and litigants. The Central Recording Office of this division serves as general electronic specialist for the Superior Court and operates and maintains the video equipment.

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TABLE 46
COMPARATIVE REPORT OF TRANSCRIPT PRODUCTION FROM AUDIO TAPES -

Production/Staffing	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	**1988**	%Change 1987-1988
Pages Produced by Court Transcriber-Typists									
Appeal Pages	440	633	1,657	2,557	2,319	4,831	5,666	**6,220**	9.8
Non-Appeal Pages	1,394	828	5,608	10,436	13,722	17,058	16,545	**13,900**	-16.0
Mental Health Transcripts	—	—	542	509	—	725	208	**18**	-91.3
Judge-Ordered Transcripts	74	81	219	251	360	307	300	**317**	5.7
Total	1,908	1,542	8,026	13,753	16,401	22,921	22,719	**20,456**	-10.0
Pages Produced by Transcription Services									
Appeal Pages	2,833	2,697	1,561	4,599	7,562	14,349	5,677	**5,384**	-5.2
Non-Appeal Pages	19,370	13,622	11,472	9,748	20,957	14,947	3,306	**3,362**	1.7
Mental Health Transcripts	—	—	—	2,450	2,598	2,702	2,584	**2,428**	-6.0
Judge Ordered Transcripts	—	—	—	161	89	160	—	**84**	100.0
Total	22,203	16,319	13,033	16,958	31,206	32,158	11,567	**11,258**	-2.7
Total	24,111	17,861	21,059	30,711	47,607	55,079	34,286	**31,713**	-7.5
Number of Cases Pending Transcription December 31	36	21	36	45	175	12	15	**99**	560.0
Number of Transcriber-Typist Positions Authorized December 31	2	2	3	4	4	5	5	**5**	—
Number of Courtrooms Supported by Central Recording Equipment	21	32	43	47	62	62	68	**72**	5.9

TABLE 47
COMPARATIVE REPORT OF TRANSCRIPT PRODUCTION BY COURT REPORTERS

Production/Staffing	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	**1988**	%Change 1987-1988
Total Pages Produced	297,424	278,239	319,461	337,575	386,348	412,959	344,624	**362,426**	5.2
Number of Pages Produced for Appeals	195,091	175,585	194,572	198,702	226,975	297,988	203,839	**210,518**	3.3
Number of Pages Produced for Judges	2,058	2,141	1,257	1,051	1,573	700	1,372	**1,404**	2.3
Ratio of Appeal Pages to Total Pages Produced	65.5	63.1	60.9	58.9	58.7	72.2	59.1	**58.1**	-1.7
Number of Appeal Orders Processed	1,393	1,261	1,323	1,358	1,392	1,504	1,299	**1,305**	0.5
Number of Court Reporters on Staff December 31	38	42	40	44	41	45	47	**44**	-6.4

TABLE 48
TOTAL TRANSCRIPT PRODUCTION

Production	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	**1988**	%Change 1987-1988
Pages Produced by Court Reporters	297,424	278,239	319,461	337,575	386,348	412,959	344,624	**362,426**	5.2
Pages Produced from Audio Tapes	24,111	17,861	21,059	30,711	47,607	55,079	34,286	**31,713**	-7.5
Total	321,535	296,100	340,520	368,286	433,955	468,038	378,910	**394,139**	4.0

ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

James F. Lynch
Deputy Executive
Officer

Executive Office. The "District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970" assigns responsibility for the administrative management of the District of Columbia Court System to the Executive Officer, and accordingly, the Executive Office Staff. In keeping with the policies of the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration, and in conjunction with the respective Chief Judges, this office oversees the administration of the Courts, and serves as the primary provider of services for the Court System as a whole.

Donald F. Peyton
Administrative Officer

Administrative Division. The Administrative Division is a support unit which is responsible for the following operations on a courtwide basis: property control, procurement, space management, reproduction services, communications management, messenger service, and reception and information service.

Valentine M. Cawood
General Counsel

Attorney Advisors. The Attorney Advisors perform a broad spectrum of advisory legal functions, including the review of pending legislation, legal research and the preparation of memoranda of law. In addition, this staff serves as legal advisor to the Superior Court's Rules Committee, the various Divisional Advisory Committees and the Board of Judges on all matters concerning revision of the Superior Court's rules. The staff also operates the Superior Court's "Inmate Civil Assistance Project," under which prisoners are assisted in filing, defending and pursuing civil actions in the Superior Court.

Philip S. Braxton
Computer Systems
Administrator

Data Processing Division. The Data Processing Division of the Superior Court provides automated information to the operating divisions of the Court in such critical areas as Civil, Criminal, Family and Social Services related matters. A "Long-Range Data Processing Plan," which outlines steps leading to an integrated courtwide Management Information System, has been developed. Utilizing modern hardware and the latest software technologies, this integrated data system will provide Court managers with information crucial to daily operations, as well as the policy-making process.

Sylvia J. Lang
Equal Employment
Opportunity Officer

Equal Employment Opportunity Office. Employment opportunities with the District of Columbia Courts are provided without regard to race, color, religion, sex, age, physical handicap, national origin, marital status, personal appearance, sexual orientation, family responsibilities, matriculation, political affiliation, source of income, or place of residence or business. It is the mission of the Equal Employment Opportunity Office to insure that all employees are afforded equal employment opportunities within the District of Columbia Courts, as provided for by the Equal Employment Opportunity Policy approved by the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration.

Alfred E. Berling
Fiscal Officer

Financial Operations Division. The Financial Operations Division is comprised of three branches: Internal Audit, Budget and Accounting, and Financial Revenue. The Internal Audit Branch performs internal audits of all the accounts of the Court, as related to monies collected and deposited in the Registry of the Court, grants, appropriations, and Criminal Justice Act funds. The Budget and Accounting Branch is responsible for the annual preparation of the budget as well as maintaining accounting records for disbursement of general appropriations, witness and jury fee monies, and Criminal Justice Act funds. The Financial Revenue Branch oversees the collection of all fees, costs and payments, and the deposit of monies into the Registry of the Court.

George L. Wright
Director

Cassandra D. Penn
Training Officer

Personnel Division. The Personnel Division administers personnel policies and procedures promulgated by the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration and Chief Judges of the respective Courts, thereby ensuring that policies are fairly and equitably applied to all employees. This Division is also responsible for providing Courtwide training, employment counseling, managing employee-employer relations and furnishing personnel services related to recruitment, career planning, health benefits and retirement plans.